

AY
81
.F306

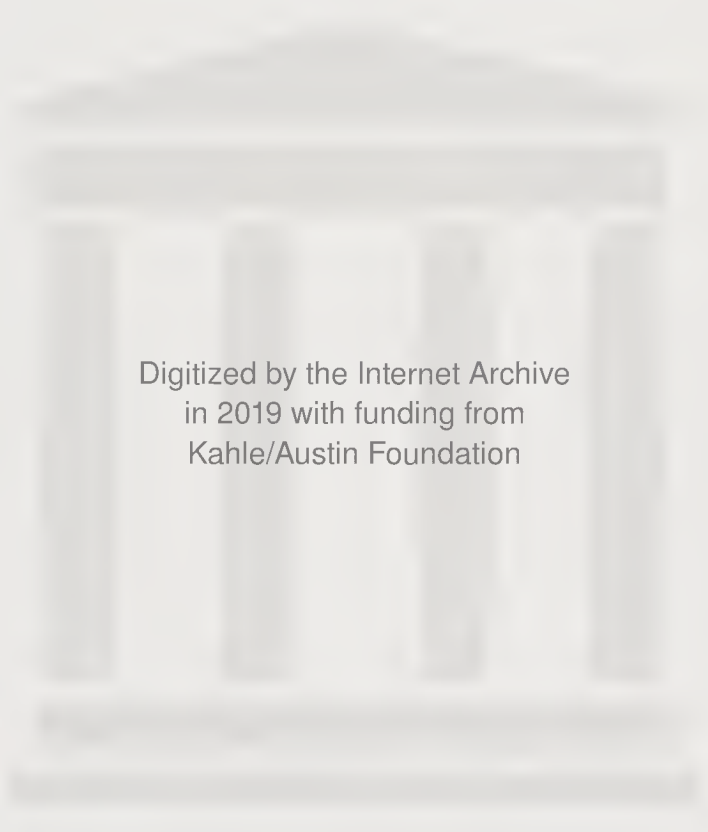
NUNC COGNOSCO EX PARTE



TRENT UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

PRESENTED BY

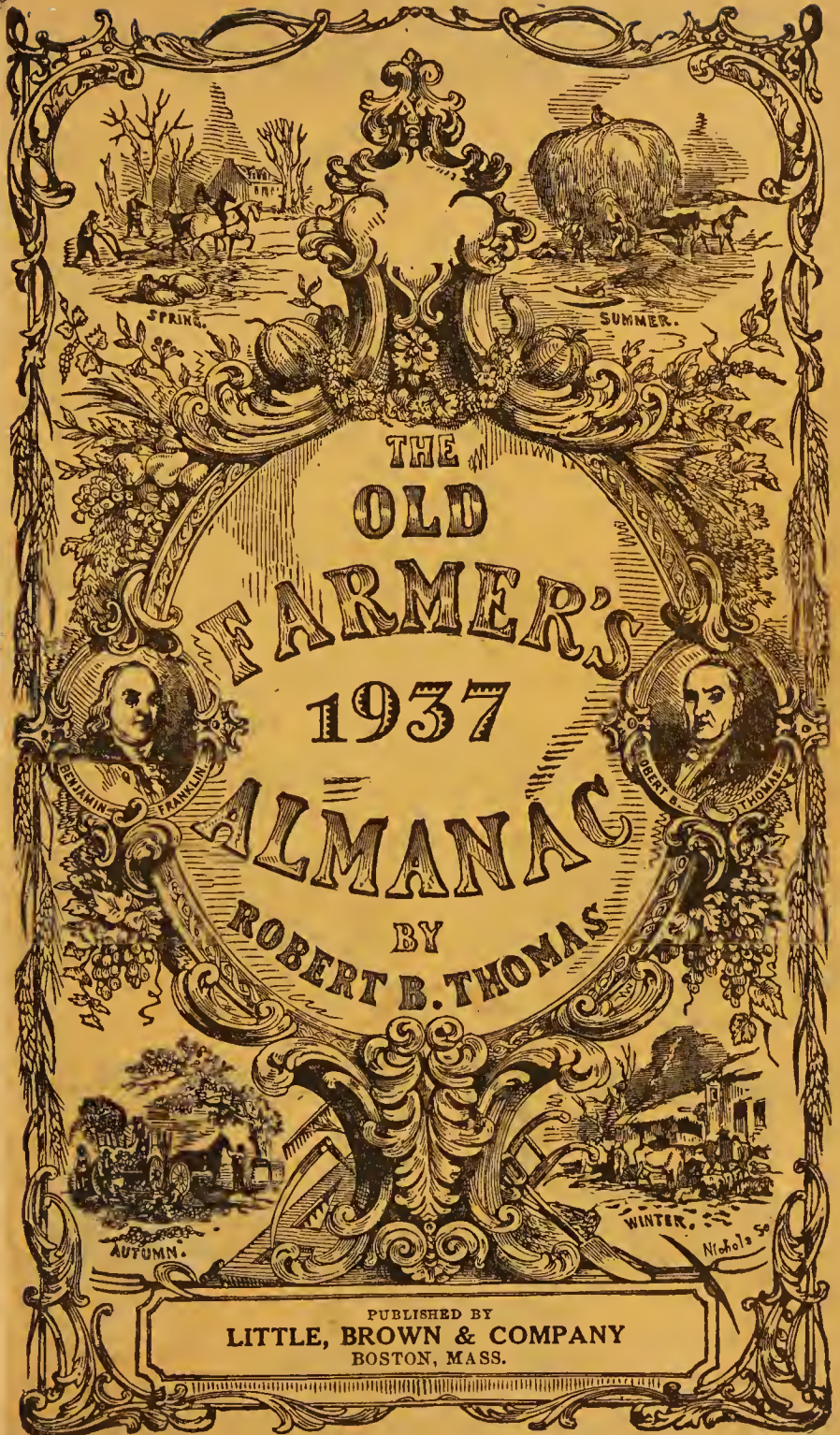
PROF. F.A. HAGAR



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

AY 81 . F306 1937

145th Year



PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

Price 15 Cents

A Prediction:-

That is sure to come true!

IF you are a tea-drinker and enjoy a really good cup of tea — if you want to exercise rigid economy without sacrificing fine flavor — and if you will try Salada Tea with these important points clearly in mind —

WE PREDICT that you will become a regular and enthusiastic user of Salada Tea — and that your satisfaction and enjoyment from tea-drinking will be greater than ever before.

Our Free Sample Offer makes it possible for you to try Salada Tea at no cost to you. Make a taste test of it — right in your own home — and notice the difference.

Send NOW for our special 12-cup free sample package — to Salada Tea Company, Boston, Mass. Just write, "Send sample as advertised in Old Farmer's Almanac."



"SALADA" TEA

The Lowest Priced Fine Tea You Can Buy

Number One Hundred and Forty-Five

THE
(OLD)
FARMER'S ALMANACK,

CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1937

Being 1st after BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4)
161st of American Independence.

FITTED FOR BOSTON, BUT WILL ANSWER FOR ALL NEW ENGLAND STATES

Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations
and the Farmer's Calendar for every month
in the year, a variety of

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1793

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.



"Time, what art thou? — A giant swift and strong,
Whose pastime is amidst the rolling spheres;
Their dance thou leadeest heaven's bright plain along,
Thy tracks behind thee, are a chain of years."

*From the Title Page, Old Farmer's Almanac,
Issue of 1831.*

COPYRIGHT, 1936, BY
MABEL M. SWAN,
BROOKLINE, MASS.

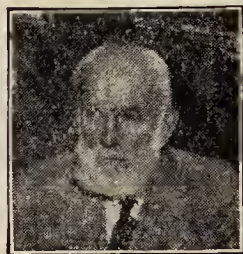
Sold by Booksellers and Traders throughout New England and Atlantic States.



Robert Thomas

ROBERT THOMAS who established The Old Farmer's Almanac in 1793. Mr. Thomas personally edited the Almanac from the first number to 1846. His family and relations carried it on to 1877. Little, Brown & Company are maintaining the traditions which have been closely followed by all the publishers and editors of the Almanac since the days of Robert Thomas.

GEORGE LYMAN KITTREDGE who wrote the history of the Almanac under the title of "The Old Farmer and His Almanack." Professor Kittredge has retired this year from active work in the Department of English, Harvard University, after a service of 48 years. During his career as a teacher he has won great distinction as a Shakespearean scholar. He becomes Professor Emeritus.



George L. Kittredge

TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

As this issue goes to press I cannot well secure from the White House a message which concerns the coming year. No one knows who is likely to occupy the White House in 1937. I could make a guess or I might express a hope but such a procedure would smack of politics and the Almanac has always been non-political. Therefore, my message is my own and comes to you with conviction and confidence.

I believe in America and I believe there will always be enough Americans in America to pull the country through its periods of illness and depression. I believe that no individual or nation exists without making mistakes. I believe our people are wise enough to correct such mistakes as they occur although this often takes time.

While we have developed into an industrial nation and live in a machine age, I still believe the farmer and his welfare are at the root of national prosperity. I have faith in him, in his judgment of this nation's needs and in his loyalty to the country which he still thinks of as "the land of the free." Let it also be "the home of the brave" and may we never falter.

The Old Farmer.

1937

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.							APRIL.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAY.							JUNE.							JULY.							AUGUST.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31	-	-	-	-
30	31	-	-	-	-	-	27	28	29	30	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	31	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

"It is by our works and not by our words we would be judged: these we hope will sustain us in the humble though proud station we have so long held. . . .

Prof. B. Thomas."

1938

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.							APRIL.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	-	-	-	-	-	27	28	29	30	31	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAY.							JUNE.							JULY.							AUGUST.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30	31	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EXPLANATIONS FOR CALENDAR PAGES.

The Calculations are made for the latitude and longitude of Boston and are in *Eastern Standard Time*, i. e., the time of the 75th meridian West from Greenwich, which is 16 minutes behind Boston mean time; and for general purposes are sufficiently accurate for all parts of New England. If, however, greater accuracy is desired, regard may be had to the following precepts.

The Table given below contains corrections in minutes of time for a number of important places in New England, and any other place in New England can use the correction of the place in the Table which is nearest in longitude to itself.

For the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets add tabular quantity if longitude from Boston is West, but subtract it if East; and this will give the value when the place is in or near the same latitude as Boston. When the latitude of the place differs considerably from that of Boston, the correction will also be right when the celestial body is on or near the Equator; but when it is remote from the Equator so much accuracy cannot be expected.

For Sun Fast, subtract tabular quantity if longitude from Boston is West, but add it if East.

For Moon Souths, add tabular quantity if longitude from Boston is West, but subtract it if East.

	<i>East.</i>		<i>West.</i>		<i>West.</i>
Eastport, Me.	16 min.	Concord, N. H.	. 2 min.	Springfield, Mass.	. 6 min.
Bangor, Me.	. 9 "	Nashua, N. H.	. 2 "	Williamstown, Mass.	. 9 "
Augusta, Me.	. 5 "	Plymouth, N. H.	. 3 "	Newport, R. I.	. 1 "
Lewiston, Me.	. 4 "	Keene, N. H.	. 5 "	Providence, R. I.	. 1 "
Portland, Me.	. 3 "	Montpelier, Vt.	. 6 "	Woonsocket, R. I.	. 2 "
Biddeford, Me.	. 2 "	Brattleboro, Vt.	. 6 "	New London, Conn.	. 4 "
Portsmouth, N. H.	. 1 "	Rutland, Vt.	. 8 "	Willimantic, Conn.	. 5 "
Provincetown, Mass.	. 4 "	Burlington, Vt.	. 9 "	Hartford, Conn.	. 6 "
Gloucester, Mass.	. 2 "	Lowell, Mass.	. 1 "	New Haven, Conn.	. 7 "
Plymouth, Mass.	. 2 "	Worcester, Mass.	. 8 "	Bridgeport, Conn.	. 9 "

If during any part of the year 1937 there is in operation in any State or City of New England any of the so-called "*daylight saving*" laws or ordinances, proper allowance for that should be made in applying the figures of time given in the Almanac, which figures, as above stated, are all herein given in *Eastern Standard Time*.

The **Times and Heights of the Tides at High Water** are for the Port of Boston (Navy Yard). The times of High Water are given on the left hand Calendar pages under "Full Sea." The heights of High Water in feet and tenths are given among other data on the right hand Calendar pages under "Aspects," &c. The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Water; each day has a set of figures—many of them preceded by the word "Tides." The upper figures give the height of the morning (A.M.) tide, and the lower that of the evening (P.M.) tide.

Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

☉ The Sun.	♀ Venus.	♃ Jupiter.	♆ Neptune.
☾ The Moon.	♁ The Earth.	♄ Saturn.	♇ Pluto.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Mars.	♅ or ♂ Uranus.	

Names and Characters of the Aspects.

☿ Conjunction, or in the same degree.	♈ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
☐ Quadrature, 90 degrees.	♏ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
♌ Opposition, or 180 degrees.	

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

1. ♈ Aries, head.	5. ♌ Leo, heart.	9. ♐ Sagittarius, thighs.
2. ♉ Taurus, neck.	6. ♍ Virgo, belly.	10. ♑ Capricornus, knees.
3. ♊ Gemini, arms.	7. ♎ Libra, reins.	11. ♒ Aquarius, legs.
4. ♋ Cancer, breast.	8. ♏ Scorpio, secrets.	12. ♓ Pisces, feet.

Chronological Cycles for 1937.

Golden Number 19	Solar Cycle 14	Roman Indiction 5
Epact 17	Dominical Letters C	Year of Julian Period 6650

Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1937.

Septuagesima Sun., Jan. 24	Good Friday, Mar. 26	Whit Sunday, May 16
Shrove Sunday, Feb. 7	Easter Sunday, " 28	Trinity Sunday, " 23
Ash Wednesday, " 10	Low Sunday, April 4	Corpus Christi, " 27
1st Sunday in Lent, " 14	Rogation Sunday, May 2	1st Sunday in Advent, Nov. 28
Palm Sunday, Mar. 21	Ascension Day, " 6	

VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1937.

Below are given the times of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first days of each month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named may be found with sufficient accuracy by interpolation.

1937		VENUS h. m.		MARS h. m.		JUPITER h. m.		SATURN h. m.
JANUARY	1st	sets 8 00 P.M.	rises	1 18 A.M.	rises	7 0 A.M.	sets	9 56 P.M.
"	11th	" 8 21 P.M.	"	1 6 A.M.	"	6 30 A.M.	"	9 19 P.M.
"	21st	" 8 40 P.M.	"	0 53 A.M.	"	5 59 A.M.	"	8 44 P.M.
FEBRUARY	1st	sets 8 59 P.M.	rises	0 38 A.M.	rises	5 26 A.M.	sets	8 7 P.M.
"	11th	" 9 13 P.M.	"	0 23 A.M.	"	4 55 A.M.	"	7 33 P.M.
"	21st	" 9 23 P.M.	"	0 6 A.M.	"	4 23 A.M.	"	7 0 P.M.
MARCH	1st	sets 9 27 P.M.	rises	11 48 P.M.	rises	3 57 A.M.	sets	6 33 P.M.
"	11th	" 9 24 P.M.	"	11 27 P.M.	"	3 24 A.M.	"	6 0 P.M.
"	21st	" 9 8 P.M.	"	11 2 P.M.	"	2 50 A.M.	rises	5 48 A.M.
APRIL	1st	sets 8 28 P.M.	rises	10 30 P.M.	rises	2 12 A.M.	rises	5 8 A.M.
"	11th	" 7 26 P.M.	"	9 56 P.M.	"	1 37 A.M.	"	4 31 A.M.
"	21st	rises 4 13 A.M.	"	9 16 P.M.	"	1 1 A.M.	"	3 54 A.M.
MAY	1st	rises 3 34 A.M.	rises	8 31 P.M.	rises	0 24 A.M.	rises	3 18 A.M.
"	11th	" 3 4 A.M.	"	7 39 P.M.	"	11 42 P.M.	"	2 40 A.M.
"	21st	" 2 39 A.M.	sets	4 14 A.M.	"	11 2 P.M.	"	2 3 A.M.
JUNE	1st	rises 2 17 A.M.	sets	3 17 A.M.	rises	10 18 P.M.	rises	1 22 A.M.
"	11th	" 2 0 A.M.	"	2 27 A.M.	"	9 36 P.M.	"	0 44 A.M.
"	21st	" 1 45 A.M.	"	1 42 A.M.	"	8 54 P.M.	"	0 6 A.M.
JULY	1st	rises 1 34 A.M.	sets	1 0 A.M.	rises	8 11 P.M.	rises	11 24 P.M.
"	11th	" 1 26 A.M.	"	0 24 A.M.	"	7 28 P.M.	"	10 45 P.M.
"	21st	" 1 22 A.M.	"	11 43 P.M.	sets	4 0 A.M.	"	10 6 P.M.
AUGUST	1st	rises 1 23 A.M.	sets	11 16 P.M.	sets	3 10 A.M.	rises	9 23 P.M.
"	11th	" 1 29 A.M.	"	10 50 P.M.	"	2 26 A.M.	"	8 43 P.M.
"	21st	" 1 42 A.M.	"	10 28 P.M.	"	1 42 A.M.	"	8 3 P.M.
SEPTEMBER	1st	rises 2 0 A.M.	sets	10 7 P.M.	sets	0 56 A.M.	rises	7 18 P.M.
"	11th	" 2 20 A.M.	"	9 50 P.M.	"	0 15 A.M.	"	6 38 P.M.
"	21st	" 2 42 A.M.	"	9 37 P.M.	"	11 32 P.M.	"	5 57 P.M.
OCTOBER	1st	rises 3 5 A.M.	sets	9 27 P.M.	sets	10 55 P.M.	sets	5 10 A.M.
"	11th	" 3 28 A.M.	"	9 20 P.M.	"	10 19 P.M.	"	4 27 A.M.
"	21st	" 3 52 A.M.	"	9 15 P.M.	"	9 45 P.M.	"	3 44 A.M.
NOVEMBER	1st	rises 4 18 A.M.	sets	9 11 P.M.	sets	9 12 P.M.	sets	2 58 A.M.
"	11th	" 4 43 A.M.	"	9 10 P.M.	"	8 40 P.M.	"	2 16 A.M.
"	21st	" 5 8 A.M.	"	9 10 P.M.	"	8 6 P.M.	sets	1 36 A.M.
DECEMBER	1st	rises 5 34 A.M.	sets	9 10 P.M.	sets	7 36 P.M.	"	0 56 A.M.
"	11th	" 5 59 A.M.	"	9 10 P.M.	"	7 7 P.M.	"	0 17 A.M.
"	21st	" 6 22 A.M.	"	9 11 P.M.	"	6 38 P.M.	"	11 36 P.M.
"	31st	" 6 41 A.M.	"	9 12 P.M.	"	6 10 P.M.	"	10 58 P.M.

TIDE CORRECTIONS.

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences in accordance with the sign given to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Piers). Where a value in the "height difference" column is preceded by a *, the height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio.

	Time Difference h. m.	Height Difference Feet		Time Difference h. m.	Height Difference Feet
Augusta, Me.	+3 55	*0.4	Newburyport, Mass. . .	+0 40	-1.6
Bangor, Me.	+0 05	+3.7	New Haven, Conn. . . .	+0 05	-3.1
Bar Harbor, Me. . . .	-0 25	+1.1	New London, Conn. . . .	-1 40	*0.3
Bath, Me.	+1 00	-3.0	Newport, R. I.	-3 50	*0.4
Belfast, Me.	-0 15	+0.3	New York, Governors I. .	-2 55	*0.5
Block I. Harbor, R. I. .	-3 45	*0.3	Plymouth, Mass.	0 00	+0.2
Boothbay Harbor, Me. .	-0 20	-0.6	Point Judith, R. I. . .	-3 40	*0.3
Bridgeport, Conn. . . .	+0 10	-2.6	Portland, Me.	-0 10	-0.5
Bristol, R. I.	-3 40	*0.4	Port Clyde, Me.	-0 25	-0.1
Camden, Me.	-0 20	+0.2	Portsmouth, N. H. . . .	+0 10	-1.6
Chatham Light, Mass. .	+0 25	-2.7	Providence, R. I. . . .	-3 30	*0.5
Cohasset, Mass.	-0 05	-0.4	Provincetown, Mass. . .	0 00	-0.2
Eastport, Me.	-0 20	+8.8	Rockland, Me.	-0 25	+0.3
Edgartown, Mass. . . .	+0 30	*0.2	Salem, Mass.	-0 05	-0.4
Fall River, Mass. . . .	-3 35	*0.5	Sandwich, Mass.	+0 05	0.0
Gloucester, Mass. . . .	-0 05	-0.7	Stamford, Conn.	+0 10	-2.1
Greenport, L. I.	-0 50	*0.3	Stonington, Conn. . . .	-2 10	*0.3
Hartford, Conn.	+4 10	*0.1	Vineyard Haven, Mass. .	+0 10	*0.2
Hyannisport, Mass. . .	+0 45	*0.4	West Falmouth, Mass. .	-3 25	*0.4
Nantucket, Mass. . . .	+0 55	*0.3	Woods Hole, Fish Com.		
Narragansett Pier, R. I.	-3 50	*0.4	Whf.	-2 30	*0.2
New Bedford, Mass. . .	-3 35	*0.4			

1937]

JANUARY, FIRST MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	23s. 00	7	22 22	13	21 28	19	20 19	25	18 56
	2	22 55	8	22 14	14	21 17	20	20 06	26	18 41
	3	22 49	9	22 06	15	21 07	21	19 53	27	18 26
	4	22 43	10	21 57	16	20 55	22	19 39	28	18 10
	5	22 36	11	21 48	17	20 44	23	19 25	29	17 54
	6	22 29	12	21 38	18	20 31	24	19 11	30	17 38

☾ Last Quarter, 4th day, 9h. 22m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 12th day, 11h. 47m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 19th day, 3h. 2m., evening, E.

○ Full Moon, 26th day, 0h., 15 m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Incr.	Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.	D's	D	D
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.		Morn Even	Place	Rises. h. m.	Souths h. m.
1	1	Fr.	☉	7 14	4 22	9 8	0 3	12 19	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	9 43	3 17
2	2	Sa.		7 14	4 23	9 9	0 4	12 20	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	Vir	10 45	4 1
3	3	S		7 14	4 24	9 10	0 5	11 21	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	Lib	11 46	4 43
4	4	M.		7 14	4 25	9 11	0 6	11 22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	morn	5 26
5	5	Tu.		7 14	4 26	9 12	0 7	10 23	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	0 47	6 8
6	6	W.		7 14	4 27	9 13	0 8	10 24	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	1 47	6 52
7	7	Th.		7 14	4 28	9 14	0 9	9 25	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	2 47	7 38
8	8	Fr.		7 13	4 29	9 16	0 11	9 26	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	3 45	8 27
9	9	Sa.		7 13	4 30	9 17	0 12	8 27	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	4 40	9 17
10	10	S		7 13	4 31	9 18	0 13	8 28	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sgr	5 32	10 8
11	11	M.		7 13	4 32	9 19	0 14	8 29	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	6 18	11 0
12	12	Tu.		7 12	4 33	9 21	0 16	7	●	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	sets	11 51
13	13	W.		7 12	4 34	9 22	0 17	7 1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Aqr	5 57	0 42
14	14	Th.		7 12	4 36	9 24	0 19	7 2	—	0	Aqr	7 5	1 31
15	15	Fr.		7 11	4 37	9 26	0 21	6 3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Psc	8 13	2 19
16	16	Sa.		7 11	4 38	9 27	0 22	6 4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	9 23	3 7
17	17	S		7 10	4 39	9 29	0 24	6 5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	10 33	3 55
18	18	M.		7 9	4 40	9 31	0 26	5 6	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	11 45	4 45
19	19	Tu.		7 9	4 42	9 33	0 28	5 7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	morn	5 38
20	20	W.		7 8	4 43	9 35	0 30	5 8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	0 58	6 33
21	21	Th.		7 8	4 44	9 36	0 31	4 9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	2 10	7 31
22	22	Fr.		7 7	4 45	9 38	0 33	4 10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	3 19	8 32
23	23	Sa.		7 6	4 46	9 40	0 35	4 11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	4 22	9 32
24	24	S		7 6	4 48	9 42	0 37	4 12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	5 18	10 31
25	25	M.		7 5	4 49	9 44	0 39	3 13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	6 4	11 26
26	26	Tu.		7 4	4 50	9 46	0 41	3	○	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	rises	morn
27	27	W.		7 3	4 52	9 49	0 44	3 15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Leo	6 18	0 18
28	28	Th.		7 2	4 53	9 51	0 46	3 16	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	7 25	1 7
29	29	Fr.		7 1	4 54	9 53	0 48	2 17	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	Vir	8 29	1 52
30	30	Sa.		7 0	4 55	9 55	0 50	2 18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	9 31	2 36
31	31	S		6 59	4 57	9 58	0 53	2 19	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	10 33	3 19



Oh, Young New Year, take not these things from me —
The olden faiths; the shining loyalty
Of friends the long and searching years have proved —
The glowing hearthfires, and the books I loved.

LAURA SIMMONS
"A New Year Prayer"

M. D.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	Circumcision. ⊕ in Peri. Tides {9.5 9.9	The Tool Shop
2	Sa.	☾ on Eq. ☿ ♄ ☿. {9.8 9.3 Colder with	This is the month for the farmer, or for the small householder, to put his tools in order, to take account of what stock he will need for the repairs which are soon to come. Tools, hardware, paints and brushes should all be overhauled and missing items replaced.
3	C	2nd S.a. Christ. ♄ in ♍. {9.1 8.7	Much time can be saved if a little time is spent in a systematic and orderly arrangement of the "shop" even if it be but a corner in the barn or the garage or in the cellar of the house.
4	M.	40 degrees below zero at Lebanon, N.Y.; mercury froze solid, 1835. {8.9 8.2	
5	Tu.	♄ Sta. in R.A. ☿ ☿. {8.7 7.8 West winds.	Nails and screws should be sorted out and placed in tin cans or other receptacles and properly marked. The galvanized nails should be separated from the iron; the brass, galvanized, and common iron screws should be separated and the sizes should be indicated. Paint brushes should be cleaned. If stiff, soak in paint remover. When cleaned they should be placed in water where they will not freeze. The tools should be examined, cleaned and wiped with an oily cloth to prevent further rust. A list of new tools required should then be made. The lawn mower should be sharpened, also your saws.
6	W.	Epiph. ☾ in Apogee Tides {8.6 8.6	
7	Th.	Korea proclaimed its independence of China, 1895 Tides {8.6 8.6	Buy good tools; they are worth what they cost. They will last forever if you take decent care of them, but cheap tools won't. Their handles split or come off; their edges are ephemeral things; they get out of condition and because of them your work will become more difficult and far less finished.
8	Fr.	♄ in Per. Tides {8.8 7.8 Probably	
9	Sa.	☾ runs low Tides {9.0 7.8 snow.	The tools should be examined, cleaned and wiped with an oily cloth to prevent further rust. A list of new tools required should then be made. The lawn mower should be sharpened, also your saws.
10	C	1st Sun. af. Epiph. Tides {9.2 8.0	
11	M.	☿ ♄ ☿. Tides {9.5 8.3	Buy good tools; they are worth what they cost. They will last forever if you take decent care of them, but cheap tools won't. Their handles split or come off; their edges are ephemeral things; they get out of condition and because of them your work will become more difficult and far less finished.
12	Tu.	☿ ☿ ☿. Tides {9.8 8.6	
13	W.	☿ Stationary in R.A. Tides {10.0 8.9 Changeable,	The tools should be examined, cleaned and wiped with an oily cloth to prevent further rust. A list of new tools required should then be made. The lawn mower should be sharpened, also your saws.
14	Th.	☿ ☿ ☿. Inferior Tides {10.2 9.2	
15	Fr.	Roosevelt asked Congress for authority to impound gold, 1934. {9.2 10.2	Buy good tools; they are worth what they cost. They will last forever if you take decent care of them, but cheap tools won't. Their handles split or come off; their edges are ephemeral things; they get out of condition and because of them your work will become more difficult and far less finished.
16	Sa.	☾ on Eq. ☿ ☿ ☿. ☿ ☿. {9.5 13.1	
17	C	2d Sun. af. Epiph. {9.7 9.8 rain or	The tools should be examined, cleaned and wiped with an oily cloth to prevent further rust. A list of new tools required should then be made. The lawn mower should be sharpened, also your saws.
18	M.	♄ Gr. Hel. Tides {9.9 9.5 snow.	
19	Tu.	Lat. N. End of Indian rebellion in U. S., 1891. Tides {9.9 9.2	Buy good tools; they are worth what they cost. They will last forever if you take decent care of them, but cheap tools won't. Their handles split or come off; their edges are ephemeral things; they get out of condition and because of them your work will become more difficult and far less finished.
20	W.	☿ ☿ ☿. Tides {10.0 8.9 A few mild	
21	Th.	☾ in Peri. Tides {10.0 8.7 days.	The tools should be examined, cleaned and wiped with an oily cloth to prevent further rust. A list of new tools required should then be made. The lawn mower should be sharpened, also your saws.
22	Fr.	Death of Queen Victoria, 1901. Tides {10.1 8.7	
23	Sa.	☾ runs high. ☿ ☿ ☿. Tides {10.8 8.8	Buy good tools; they are worth what they cost. They will last forever if you take decent care of them, but cheap tools won't. Their handles split or come off; their edges are ephemeral things; they get out of condition and because of them your work will become more difficult and far less finished.
24	C	Septuagesima Sun. Tides {10.6 9.1	
25	M.	Conv. of St. Paul. ☿ ☿ ☿. Tides {10.7 9.4	The tools should be examined, cleaned and wiped with an oily cloth to prevent further rust. A list of new tools required should then be made. The lawn mower should be sharpened, also your saws.
26	Tu.	♄ Stat. in R.A. ♄ in ♍. Tides {10.8 9.6 Rain,	
27	W.	William II of Germany born, 1859. {10.8 9.7 followed	Buy good tools; they are worth what they cost. They will last forever if you take decent care of them, but cheap tools won't. Their handles split or come off; their edges are ephemeral things; they get out of condition and because of them your work will become more difficult and far less finished.
28	Th.	Surrender of Paris to Germans after 131 days siege, 1871. {10.6 — by	
29	Fr.	☾ on Eq. ☿ ♄ ☿. {9.7 10.2 colder	The tools should be examined, cleaned and wiped with an oily cloth to prevent further rust. A list of new tools required should then be made. The lawn mower should be sharpened, also your saws.
30	Sa.	King Charles I of England beheaded, 1649. {9.8 9.7	
31	C	Sexagesima S. {9.4 9.2 weather.	

1937]

FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	17s. 04	7	15 17	13	13 20	19	11 15	25	9 03
	2	16 47	8	14 58	14	12 59	20	10 53	26	8 41
	3	16 30	9	14 39	15	12 39	21	10 31	27	8 19
	4	16 12	10	14 19	16	12 18	22	10 10	28	7 56
	5	15 54	11	14 00	17	11 57	23	9 48	29	
	6	15 35	12	13 40	18	11 36	24	9 26		

- ☾ Last Quarter, 3rd day, 7h. 4m., morning, W.
 ● New Moon, 11th day, 2h. 34m., morning, E.
 ☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 10h. 50m., evening, W.
 ○ Full Moon, 25th day, 2h. 43m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Incr.	Sun Fast	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.	☽'s	☽	☽
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.		Morn Even	Place	Rises	Souths.
32	1	M.	☉	6 58	4 58	10 0	0 55	2 20	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	11 34	4 2
33	2	Tu.		6 57	4 59	10 2	0 57	2 21	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	Sco	morn	4 46
34	3	W.		6 56	5 1	10 5	1 0	2 22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Sco	0 34	5 32
35	4	Th.		6 55	5 2	10 7	1 2	2 23	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	Sco	1 32	6 19
36	5	Fr.		6 54	5 3	10 9	1 4	2 24	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sgr	2 29	7 7
37	6	Sa.		6 53	5 5	10 12	1 7	2 25	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sgr	3 21	7 58
38	7	S.		6 52	5 6	10 14	1 9	1 26	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	4 10	8 49
39	8	M.		6 50	5 7	10 17	1 12	1 27	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	4 54	9 41
40	9	Tu.		6 49	5 9	10 20	1 15	1 28	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Aqr	5 31	10 32
41	10	W.		6 48	5 10	10 22	1 17	1 29	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	6 5	11 22
42	11	Th.		6 47	5 11	10 24	1 19	1 ●	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	sets	0 12
43	12	Fr.		6 45	5 12	10 27	1 22	1 1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Psc	7 9	1 1
44	13	Sa.		6 44	5 14	10 30	1 25	1 2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	8 21	1 51
45	14	S.		6 43	5 15	10 32	1 27	1 3	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	9 34	2 42
46	15	M.		6 41	5 16	10 35	1 30	1 4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Ari	10 48	3 34
47	16	Tu.		6 40	5 18	10 38	1 33	2 5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Tau	morn	4 29
48	17	W.		6 39	5 19	10 40	1 35	2 6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Tau	0 0	5 27
49	18	Th.		6 37	5 20	10 43	1 38	2 7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	G'm	1 10	6 25
50	19	Fr.		6 36	5 21	10 45	1 40	2 8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	G'm	2 15	7 24
51	20	Sa.		6 34	5 22	10 48	1 43	2 9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	3 11	8 22
52	21	S.		6 33	5 24	10 51	1 46	2 10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	4 0	9 17
53	22	M.		6 31	5 25	10 54	1 49	2 11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	4 40	10 9
54	23	Tu.		6 30	5 26	10 56	1 51	2 12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Leo	5 14	10 58
55	24	W.		6 28	5 27	10 59	1 54	2 13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	5 44	11 45
56	25	Th.		6 27	5 29	11 2	1 57	3 ○	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	rises	morn
57	26	Fr.		6 25	5 30	11 5	2 0	3 15	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Vir	7 16	0 30
58	27	Sa.		6 23	5 31	11 8	2 3	3 16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	8 18	1 13
59	28	S.		6 22	5 33	11 11	2 6	3 17	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	9 20	1 56

FEBRUARY hath 28 days.

[1937]



Heroic soul, in homely garb half hid,
Sincere, sagacious, melancholy, quaint,
What he endured, no less than what he did,
Has reared his monument and crowned him saint.

JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE
"Abraham Lincoln"

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 M.		Lord Palmerston became Prime Minister of England, 1855. {9.2 8.6	The Debt of the Dairy Industry to Science Those young in dairying are so familiar with the Babcock test for the determination of fat in milk that it is taken for granted. Prior to this method, testing for fat was slow and arduous. The quick and accurate Babcock method has made possible the equitable system of payment to milk producers on the fat content and has also improved the richness of the milk supply for consumers.
2 Tu.		Purif. of Vir. Mary. Tides {8.9 8.1	
3 W.	☾	Apogee ☽☾. {8.7 7.7	In studying for a cure for tuberculosis Dr. Koch, the German scientist, worked out the production of tuberculin, and while not a cure, it has become the universal medium for the detection of tuberculosis in cattle. This discovery has been of immeasurable value in protecting the health of livestock and in safeguarding humanity.
4 Th.	☽☾	Tides {8.5 7.5	
5 Fr.	♀	Greatest elong. E. Tides {8.4 7.4	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
6 Sa.	☾	Runs low Tides {8.5 7.5	
7 C		Quin. Sun. ♀ Greatest elong. W. Tides {8.8 7.8	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
8 M.	☽☾	Tides {9.2 8.1	
9 Tu.		Shrove Tues. ☽☾. Tides {9.6 8.6	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
10 W.		Ash Wed. Tides {9.9 9.1	
11 Th.	♀ in ☽.	Tides {10.2 9.5	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
12 Fr.	☾ on Eq.	Lincoln born, 1809. Tides {10.4 9.4	
13 Sa.	☽☾	Tides {10.0 10.4	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
14 C		St. Valentine 1st S. in Lent ♀☾. Tides {10.3 10.3	
15 M.	☾ Per.	Tides {10.4 9.9	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
16 Tu.	☽☾	{10.4 9.5	
17 W.		Peace between England and U. S., 1815. Tides {10.8 9.1	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
18 Th.		Jefferson Davis made President of Confederacy, 1861. Tides {10.0 8.7	
19 Fr.	☾ high	Runs high {9.9 8.4	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
20 Sa.		Atlantic Coast experienced worst blizzard since 1888, 1934. Tides {9.8 8.5	
21 C		2nd S. in Lent ♀ in Aphelion Tides {9.9 8.7	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
22 M.		Washington born, 1732. Tides {10.0 9.0	
23 Tu.		Zola condemned to year imprisonment in Dreyfus case, 1898. Tides {10.2 9.4	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
24 W.		St. Matthias Tides {10.8 9.7	
25 Th.		Hudson River Tunnels opened, 1908. {10.8 9.8	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
26 Fr.	☾ on Eq.	☽☾. {10.1 9.1	
27 Sa.		General Cronje surrenders to Lord Roberts, 1900. {9.9 9.8	In studies of fermentations injurious to wine, Louis Pasteur made discoveries of great consequence to milk. He learned that the souring of milk is caused by bacteria and that they could be destroyed and milk kept sweet by the application of heat. This treatment, called after his name Pasteurization, consists of heating milk to 145° Fahrenheit, holding thereat for 20 minutes and then quickly cooling to 50° or below. Milk should, of course, be handled with the utmost care but Pasteurization is necessary to give the ultimate safeguard.
28 C		3rd Sun. in Lent {9.8 9.5	

1937]

MARCH, THIRD MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	78	33	7	5	15	13	2	54	19	0	31
	2	7	10	8	4	51	14	2	30	20	08	08
	3	6	47	9	4	28	15	2	06	21	0N	16
	4	6	24	10	4	04	16	1	42	22	0	40
	5	6	01	11	3	41	17	1	19	23	1	03
	6	5	38	12	3	17	18	0	55	24	1	27

- ☾ Last Quarter, 5th day, 4h. 17m., morning, E.
 ● New Moon, 12th day, 2h. 32m., evening, W.
 ☽ First Quarter, 19th day, 6h. 46m., morning, E.
 ○ Full Moon, 26th day, 6h. 12m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the week.	☼	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Incr.	Sun. East.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.	D's	D	D
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.		Morn Even	Place	Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.
60	1	M.	☼	6 20	5 34	11 14	2 9	3 18	1 1/2	2	Sco	10 21	2 40
61	2	Tu.		6 19	5 35	11 16	2 11	3 19	2 1/4	2 3/4	Sco	11 20	3 25
62	3	W.		6 17	5 36	11 19	2 14	4 20	3	3 1/2	Sco	morn	4 12
63	4	Th.		6 15	5 37	11 22	2 17	4 21	3 3/4	4 1/4	Sgr	0 17	4 59
64	5	Fr.		6 14	5 39	11 25	2 20	4 22	4 1/2	5 1/4	Sgr	1 10	5 49
65	6	Sa.		6 13	5 40	11 27	2 22	4 23	5 1/2	6 1/4	Cap	2 0	6 39
66	7	S.		6 11	5 41	11 30	2 25	5 24	6 1/2	7	Cap	2 45	7 29
67	8	M.		6 9	5 42	11 33	2 28	5 25	7 1/4	8	Cap	3 25	8 20
68	9	Tu.		6 7	5 43	11 36	2 31	5 26	8 1/4	8 3/4	Aqr	4 1	9 10
69	10	W.		6 6	5 45	11 39	2 34	5 27	9	9 1/2	Aqr	4 32	10 0
70	11	Th.		6 4	5 46	11 42	2 37	6 28	9 3/4	10 1/4	Psc	5 2	10 50
71	12	Fr.		6 2	5 47	11 45	2 40	6	10 1/2	11	Psc	sets	11 40
72	13	Sa.		6 0	5 48	11 48	2 43	6 1	11 1/2	11 3/4	Ari	7 15	0 32
73	14	S.		5 59	5 49	11 50	2 45	6 2	—	0 1/4	Ari	8 30	1 26
74	15	M.		5 57	5 50	11 53	2 48	7 3	0 1/2	1	Tau	9 47	2 22
75	16	Tu.		5 55	5 52	11 57	2 52	7 4	1 1/4	1 3/4	Tau	11 0	3 20
76	17	W.		5 53	5 53	12 0	2 55	7 5	2 1/4	2 3/4	G'm	morn	4 20
77	18	Th.		5 52	5 54	12 2	2 57	8 6	3	3 3/4	G'm	0 7	5 20
78	19	Fr.		5 50	5 55	12 5	3 0	8 7	4	4 3/4	Cnc	1 7	6 18
79	20	Sa.		5 48	5 56	12 8	3 3	8 8	5 1/4	6	Cnc	1 58	7 13
80	21	S.		5 47	5 57	12 10	3 5	8 9	6 1/4	7	Cnc	2 40	8 6
81	22	M.		5 45	5 58	12 13	3 8	9 10	7 1/2	8	Leo	3 15	8 55
82	23	Tu.		5 43	6 0	12 17	3 12	9 11	8 1/2	9	Leo	3 46	9 41
83	24	W.		5 41	6 1	12 20	3 15	9 12	9 1/4	9 3/4	Vir	4 13	10 26
84	25	Th.		5 40	6 2	12 22	3 17	10 13	10	10 1/2	Vir	4 38	11 9
85	26	Fr.		5 38	6 3	12 25	3 20	10	10 3/4	11	Lib	rises	11 52
86	27	Sa.		5 36	6 4	12 28	3 23	10 15	11 1/2	11 3/4	Lib	7 8	morn
87	28	S.		5 34	6 5	12 31	3 26	11 16	—	0 1/4	Lib	8 10	0 36
88	29	M.		5 33	6 6	12 33	3 28	11 17	0 1/4	0 3/4	Sco	9 9	1 20
89	30	Tu.		5 31	6 7	12 36	3 31	11 18	1	1 1/2	Sco	10 7	2 6
90	31	W.		5 29	6 9	12 40	3 35	12 19	1 3/4	2 1/4	Sgr	11 2	2 53

MARCH hath 31 days.

[1937]



After the February thaw
Comes March and sunshine that can draw
A crocus from its dark retreat.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS
"Seed Catalogue"

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	St. David ♀ in Per. { ^{9.6} _{9.1} Cold, snowy	March, 1837
2	Tu.	John Wesley, founder of Methodists { ^{9.4} _{8.6} died, aged 88, 1791.	"It is a tempestuous month,
3	W.	☾ in Apo. ♂♂ ☾. Tides { ^{9.1} _{8.2} and	but what of that? This rough
4	Th.	Elephant Jumbo purchased { ^{8.8} _{7.9} bluster-	weather has its uses, and
5	Fr.	☾ runs low Tides { ^{8.6} _{7.6} ing.	takes place in the regular or-
6	Sa.	"Artemus Ward" died { ^{8.5} _{7.6} Some	der of nature. 'The Lord hath
7	C	4th S. in Lent Tides { ^{8.6} _{7.7} milder	his way in the whirlwind and
8	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{8.8} _{8.0}	in the storm, and the clouds
9	Tu.	Peace between Mexico and France, 1839. Tides { ^{9.2} _{8.6}	are the dust of his feet!' It is
10	W.	Marriage of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, 1863. Tides { ^{9.6} _{9.2}	the duty of all his creatures to
11	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{10.1} _{9.8} days.	be prepared for tempests and
12	Fr.	☾ on Gr. Brilliancy Tides { ^{10.4} _{10.4}	for darkness, for mildew and
13	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ Hel. Lat. S. Tides { ^{10.6} _{10.8}	for blighting. How now,
14	C	5th S. in Lent ☾ in Peri. { ^{10.6} _{10.6} Fair,	friends of the bronze and
15	M.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{11.1} _{10.4} but cold	sweaty brow; have the elements
16	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{11.1} _{10.0} winds.	used you for their sport
17	W.	St. Patrick. Tides { ^{10.9} _{9.6}	and pastime? Have the winds
18	Th.	☾ runs high. Tides { ^{10.5} _{9.1}	laid prostrate your dwellings,
19	Fr.	Relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, 1858. Tides { ^{10.1} _{8.7}	or has the fire in its rage and
20	Sa.	☾ enters ♀ Spring com. ♂ ♀ h. { ^{9.5} _{8.5}	rapine destroyed your peaceful
21	C	St. Benedict. Palm S. { ^{9.5} _{8.6} Rain or	domicile, and forced you
22	M.	Earthquake at Quito; 5000 died, 1859. Tides { ^{9.5} _{8.8}	upon the charities of the
23	Tu.	♀ Gr. Hel. Tides { ^{9.8} _{9.2} snow.	world? But you, no doubt,
24	W.	First American liner arrived Southampton Docks, 1893. Tides { ^{9.7} _{9.5}	have not been neglectful of one
25	Th.	Annunc. or Lady Day ☾ on Eq. ♂ ♀ ☾ Sup. { ^{9.7} _{9.7}	important duty—insurance, in-
26	Fr.	Good Fr. ☾ Stat. in R. A. { ^{9.5} _{9.3} ☾ ☾. { ^{9.8} _{9.3}	surance;—this now is reckoned
27	Sa.	Ceylon ceded to Gr. Britain, 1802. { ^{9.6} _{10.0} [26th { ^{9.7} _{10.0}	among the needful things of
28	C	Easter Sun. { ^{9.5} _{9.5} Unsettled.	every one who owns a house.
29	M.	Vera Cruz, Mexico, taken by U. S., 1847. Tides { ^{9.9} _{8.5}	It is certainly a very clever
30	Tu.	☾ in Apogee. { ^{9.8} _{9.0} Windy	thing to receive from a com-
31	W.	♂♂ ☾. Tides { ^{9.6} _{8.7} and cold.	pany who are able to bear it,

The Old Farmer's Almanac
—March, 1837, Farmer's
Calendar

1937]

APRIL, FOURTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

C's Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	4N.34	7	6 51	13	9 04	19	11 12	25	13 13
	2	4 57	8	7 14	14	9 26	20	11 32	26	13 32
	3	5 20	9	7 36	15	9 48	21	11 53	27	13 51
	4	5 43	10	7 59	16	10 09	22	12 13	28	14 10
	5	6 06	11	8 21	17	10 30	23	12 33	29	14 29
	6	6 29	12	8 43	18	10 51	24	12 53	30	14 47

☾ Last Quarter, 3rd day, 10h. 53m., evening, W.

● New Moon, 11th day, 0h. 10m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 3h. 34m., evening, E.

○ Full Moon, 25th day, 10h. 24m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☺ Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incr. h. m.	Sun Fast. Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston. Morn Even h. h.	D's Place	D Rises. h. m.	D Souths. h. m.
91	1	Th.	5 27	6 10	12 43	3 38	12 20	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 Sgr	11 53	3 42
92	2	Fr.	5 26	6 11	12 45	3 40	12 21	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sgr	morn	4 31
93	3	Sa.	5 24	6 12	12 48	3 43	12 22	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	0 39	5 21
94	4	S.	5 22	6 13	12 51	3 46	13 23	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cap	1 20	6 10
95	5	M.	5 21	6 14	12 53	3 48	13 24	5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aqr	1 56	6 59
96	6	Tu.	5 19	6 15	12 56	3 51	13 25	6 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aqr	2 29	7 48
97	7	W.	5 17	6 16	12 59	3 54	14 26	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aqr	2 59	8 37
98	8	Th.	5 16	6 18	13 2	3 57	14 27	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 Psc	3 28	9 26
99	9	Fr.	5 14	6 19	13 5	4 0	14 28	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ Psc	3 57	10 17
100	10	Sa.	5 12	6 20	13 8	4 3	14 29	10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ari	4 29	11 10
101	11	S.	5 10	6 21	13 11	4 6	15 11	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	sets	0 6
102	12	M.	5 9	6 22	13 13	4 8	15 1	11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	— Tau	8 39	1 5
103	13	Tu.	5 7	6 23	13 16	4 11	15 2	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tau	9 51	2 7
104	14	W.	5 6	6 24	13 18	4 13	15 3	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	10 57	3 9
105	15	Th.	5 4	6 25	13 21	4 16	16 4	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	11 53	4 10
106	16	Fr.	5 2	6 26	13 24	4 19	16 5	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cnc	morn	5 8
107	17	Sa.	5 1	6 27	13 26	4 21	16 6	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cnc	0 39	6 2
108	18	S.	5 0	6 29	13 29	4 24	16 7	5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Leo	1 17	6 53
109	19	M.	4 58	6 30	13 32	4 27	17 8	6 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Leo	1 49	7 40
110	20	Tu.	4 56	6 31	13 35	4 30	17 9	7 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ Vir	2 17	8 24
111	21	W.	4 54	6 32	13 38	4 33	17 10	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Vir	2 43	9 8
112	22	Th.	4 52	6 33	13 41	4 36	17 11	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ Vir	3 8	9 50
113	23	Fr.	4 51	6 34	13 44	4 39	17 12	9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 Lib	3 32	10 33
114	24	Sa.	4 50	6 36	13 46	4 41	18 13	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lib	3 59	11 17
115	25	S.	4 48	6 37	13 49	4 44	18 14	11 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sco	rises	morn
116	26	M.	4 47	6 38	13 51	4 46	18 15	11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sco	7 59	0 3
117	27	Tu.	4 46	6 39	13 53	4 48	18 16	— 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sco	8 56	0 49
118	28	W.	4 44	6 40	13 56	4 51	18 17	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Sgr	9 48	1 37
119	29	Th.	4 43	6 41	13 58	4 53	18 18	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sgr	10 35	2 26
120	30	Fr.	4 41	6 42	14 1	4 56	19 19	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cap	11 17	3 16

APRIL hath 30 days.

[1937]



That's just your way, sweet April, smile and sigh:
Your sorrow's half in fun,
Begun and done
And turned to joy while twenty seconds run.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI
"The Months, a Pageant"

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	☾ runs low ♀ in ☿. Tides { 9.8 8.4	Ants and Anti-s
2	Fr.	Pres. Johnson declared Confederate insurrection at an end, 1866. Tides { 9.0 8.1	There are few insects that are more exasperating than ants. They eat practically the same food that man eats, and are therefore very likely to make themselves obnoxious, by crawling over any food that is to their liking, and by carrying bits of it to their nest, making a regular trail. They are especially fond of sweets and of fruit.
3	Sa.	Execution of Mutineers of H.M.S. Bounty at Portsmouth, 1801. Tides { 8.8 7.9	They build nests in the sills and woodwork of old houses; others throw up mounds of sand or soil particles about their nests, disfiguring lawns and walks. Some of them get their food from the sweet sticky honeydew given off by aphids and scale insects, going to the extent of carrying them from plant to plant when the pasturage gets slim.
4	C	Low Sunday ☿ ♀ ☾. { 8.7 7.9 Cold, raw winds.	Ants may be poisoned by using the following syrup: Dissolve 125 grains of arsenate of soda in a pint of water together with a pound of sugar by boiling. After the arsenate of soda is dissolved add a tablespoon of honey and place where the ants can easily get at it.
5	M.	Napoleon I of France abdicated, 1814. Tides { 8.7 8.1	Dusting their runways with sodium fluoride will usually drive them out of a house. Outdoors they may be destroyed by punching a hole in their nests 10 inches deep and pouring a spoonful or two of carbon bisulfide or calcium-cyanide dust into the hole covering it with moist earth. Most people prefer to use the bisulfide because the cyanide is very poisonous.
6	Tu.	♀ in Peri. Tides { 9.0 8.6	
7	W.	☿ ♀ ♀. Tides { 9.3 9.2	
8	Th.	☾ on Eq. Tides { 9.7 9.9 Some showers	
9	Fr.	☿ ♀ ☾. Tides { 10.1 10.6 and snow	
10	Sa.	Death of Father Damien, Molokai, 1889. Tides { 10.4 11.2 flurries.	
11	C	2nd S. af. Easter ☿ ♀ ☾. Tides { 10.6 11.6	
12	M.	☾ in Per. ☿ ♀ ☾. ☿ ☾ ☾. ☿ ♀ ☾. Tides { 10.6 11.2	
13	Tu.	☿ Stat. in R. A. { 11.7 10.4 [12th. Tides { 10.6 11.6	
14	W.	☾ runs high. Tides { 11.6 10.0	
15	Th.	Matthew Arnold died, 1888. Tides { 11.2 9.6	
16	Fr.	☿ ♀ ☾. ☿ ☾ ☾. ☿ ☾ ☾. ☿ ☾ ☾. Tides { 10.6 9.2	
17	Sa.	☿ ♀ ☾. ☿ ☾ ☾. ☿ ☾ ☾. ☿ ☾ ☾. Tides { 10.1 8.9	
18	C	3rd Sun. af. Ea. Tides { 9.6 8.8	
19	M.	Gr. ☿ ☾ ☾. ☿ ☾ ☾. ☿ ☾ ☾. ☿ ☾ ☾. Tides { 9.8 8.8	
20	Tu.	Pres. McKinley sent ultimatum to Spain about Cuba, 1898. Tides { 9.1 9.1	
21	W.	☾ on Eq. ☿ ♀ ☾. Tides { 9.1 9.4	
22	Th.	Oklahoma territory opened, 1889. Tides { 9.1 9.6	
23	Fr.	St. George. Tides { 9.1 9.8	
24	Sa.	New Orleans surrendered to Federal fleet, 1862. Tides { 9.1 9.9	
25	C	4th S. a. E. St. Mark. Tides { 9.1 10.0	
26	M.	Gabrielle Rossetti died, aged 72, 1854. Tides { 9.1 9.9	
27	Tu.	☾ in Apo. ☿ ☾ ☾. { 9.0 days, cool	
28	W.	Pope Plus ended Nat. Jubilee Year with ceremony at St. Peters, 1935. Tides { 9.8 8.9	
29	Th.	☾ runs low. Tides { 8.7 8.7 nights.	
30	Fr.	☿ ☾ ☾. ☿ Stat. in R. A. Tides { 9.5 8.6 Rain.	

1937]

MAY, FIFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	15 ^N . 06	7	16 50	13	18 24	19	19 47	25	20 58
	2	15 24	8	17 06	14	18 38	20	19 59	26	21 08
	3	15 42	9	17 22	15	18 53	21	20 12	27	21 18
	4	15 59	10	17 38	16	19 07	22	20 24	28	21 28
	5	16 16	11	17 54	17	19 21	23	20 36	29	21 38
	6	16 33	12	18 09	18	19 34	24	20 47	30	21 47

- ☾ Last Quarter, 3rd day, 1h. 36m., evening, W.
 ● New Moon, 10th day, 8h. 18m., morning, E.
 ☽ First Quarter, 17th day, 1h. 49m., morning, W.
 ○ Full Moon, 25th day, 2h. 38m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☺ Rises. h. m.		☾ Sets. h. m.		Length of Days. h. m.		Day's Incr. h. m.		Sun M. East.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston. Morn Even		D's Place	D Rises. h. m.		D Souths. h. m.	
121	1	Sa.	4 40	6 43	14 3	4 58	19	20	2 1 ¹ / ₂	3 1 ¹ / ₄	Cap	11 54	4 5						
122	2	S.	4 39	6 45	14 6	5 1	19	21	3 1 ¹ / ₄	4	Cap	morn	4 53						
123	3	M.	4 37	6 46	14 9	5 4	19	22	4 1 ¹ / ₄	5	Aqr	0 27	5 40						
124	4	Tu.	4 36	6 47	14 11	5 6	19	23	5	5 3 ³ / ₄	Aqr	0 58	6 28						
125	5	W.	4 35	6 48	14 13	5 8	19	24	6	6 3 ³ / ₄	Psc	1 26	7 15						
126	6	Th.	4 33	6 49	14 16	5 11	19	25	7	7 1 ¹ / ₂	Psc	1 54	8 4						
127	7	Fr.	4 32	6 50	14 18	5 13	19	26	8	8 1 ¹ / ₂	Ari	2 23	8 54						
128	8	Sa.	4 31	6 51	14 20	5 15	19	27	9	9 1 ¹ / ₄	Ari	2 55	9 48						
129	9	S.	4 30	6 52	14 22	5 17	19	28	9 3 ³ / ₄	10	Tau	3 32	10 46						
130	10	M.	4 29	6 53	14 24	5 19	19	●	10 3 ³ / ₄	11	Tau	sets	11 47						
131	11	Tu.	4 27	6 54	14 27	5 22	19	1	11 1 ¹ / ₂	11 3 ³ / ₄	G'm	8 38	0 50						
132	12	W.	4 26	6 55	14 29	5 24	19	2	—	0 1 ¹ / ₂	G'm	9 40	1 54						
133	13	Th.	4 25	6 56	14 31	5 26	20	3	0 3 ³ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₄	Cnc	10 32	2 56						
134	14	Fr.	4 24	6 57	14 33	5 28	20	4	1 3 ³ / ₄	2 1 ¹ / ₄	Cnc	11 14	3 54						
135	15	Sa.	4 23	6 59	14 36	5 31	20	5	2 1 ¹ / ₄	3 1 ¹ / ₄	Leo	11 49	4 47						
136	16	S.	4 22	7 0	14 38	5 33	19	6	3 1 ¹ / ₂	4 1 ¹ / ₄	Leo	morn	5 36						
137	17	M.	4 21	7 1	14 40	5 35	19	7	4 1 ¹ / ₂	5 1 ¹ / ₄	Vir	0 20	6 23						
138	18	Tu.	4 20	7 2	14 42	5 37	19	8	5 3 ³ / ₄	6 1 ¹ / ₄	Vir	0 46	7 7						
139	19	W.	4 19	7 3	14 44	5 39	19	9	6 3 ³ / ₄	7 1 ¹ / ₄	Vir	1 12	7 49						
140	20	Th.	4 18	7 3	14 45	5 40	19	10	7 3 ³ / ₄	8	Lib	1 37	8 32						
141	21	Fr.	4 17	7 4	14 47	5 42	19	11	8 1 ¹ / ₂	8 3 ³ / ₄	Lib	2 3	9 16						
142	22	Sa.	4 17	7 5	14 48	5 43	19	12	9 1 ¹ / ₄	9 1 ¹ / ₂	Sco	2 30	10 0						
143	23	S.	4 16	7 6	14 50	5 45	19	13	10	10	Sco	3 1	10 46						
144	24	M.	4 15	7 7	14 52	5 47	19	14	10 1 ¹ / ₂	10 3 ³ / ₄	Sco	3 36	11 34						
145	25	Tu.	4 14	7 8	14 54	5 49	19	○	11 1 ¹ / ₄	11 1 ¹ / ₂	Sgr	rises	morn						
146	26	W.	4 14	7 9	14 55	5 50	19	16	0	—	Sgr	8 32	0 23						
147	27	Th.	4 13	7 10	14 57	5 52	19	17	0	0 1 ¹ / ₂	Cap	9 16	1 12						
148	28	Fr.	4 12	7 11	14 59	5 54	19	18	0 3 ³ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₄	Cap	9 55	2 1						
149	29	Sa.	4 12	7 12	15 0	5 55	19	19	1 1 ¹ / ₄	2	Cap	10 29	2 50						
150	30	S.	4 11	7 12	15 1	5 56	18	20	2	2 3 ³ / ₄	Aqr	11 0	3 37						
151	31	M.	4 11	7 13	15 2	5 57	18	21	2 3 ³ / ₄	3 1 ¹ / ₂	Aqr	11 28	4 24						

MAY hath 31 days.

[1937]



What though his phlox and hollyhocks ere half a month demised?
 What though his ampelopsis clambered not as advertised?
 Though every seed was guaranteed and every standard true —
 Forget, forgive they did not live! Believe, and buy anew!

RUDYARD KIPLING
 "Pan in Vermont"

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	St. Philip & St. James. ♂ in 8. { ^{9.8} _{8.8}	Collect grass - clippings, weeds, leaves, etc., for your compost-heap. Make it as flat as possible on top to hold moisture. It should be forked and turned every few weeks to help it decompose evenly and when well composted, it will be a source of valuable humus for the garden. Start a new heap each year. It takes two or three years to compost the material thoroughly unless you add lime or some preparation made for the purpose. It is only a question of time and space on the one hand or a little extra exposure on the other.
2	C	Rog. Sun. ♂ ♀ C. { ^{9.1} _{8.8} Cool	
3	M.	Lord Byron swam the Helles- pont, Abydos to Sestos, 1810. Tides { ^{9.0} _{8.6}	
4	Tu.	Jenny Lind's first appearance in London, 1847. { ^{9.0} _{8.7} North-	
5	W.	Napoleon died in St. Helena, 1821. { ^{9.1} _{9.2} west Winds.	
6	Th.	Ascen. Day. C on Eq. ♀ in R.A. { ^{9.8} _{9.9}	
7	Fr.	♂ ♀ C. Tides { ^{9.7} _{10.6} Several days of	
8	Sa.	♂ ♀ C. Tides { ^{9.9} _{11.2} fair and	
9	C	S. af. Ascen. ♂ ♂ C. Tides { ^{10.2} _{11.7}	
10	M.	C in Peri. ♀ in 8. ♂ ♂ C. { ^{10.4} _{11.9} warmer	
11	Tu.	♂ ♀ C. Inf. ♀ Transit of N. East. U.S. { ^{10.0} _{12.0}	A peck of manure tied in a burlap bag and suspended in a barrel of water for a week makes excellent fertilizer for the flower borders. Dilute to amber color and use after a rain. Above all things keep the barrel well screened as otherwise it makes a most popular breeding place for mosquitoes. The above fertilizer may be safely used even for plants that should never have barnyard manure used near them, such as delphiniums, peonies, and bearded irises (the so-called "German Iris"). These do well with bone-meal and wood - ashes dug carefully around them in the spring. Laurel, rhododendrons and other broad-leaved evergreens do well in shade. They require a more or less acid soil which can be furnished by leaf-mould from the woods, or procuring a specially prepared soil from a seedsman.
12	W.	C runs high. Tides { ^{10.3} _{10.3} weather.	
13	Th.	War declared against Mexico by U. S., 1846. Tides { ^{11.8} _{10.0}	
14	Fr.	Panic on N.Y. Stock Exchange; failure of many banks, 1884. { ^{11.3} _{9.7}	
15	Sa.	♂ Stat. in R.A. { ^{10.7} _{9.4} Easterly	
16	C	Whit Su. { ^{10.1} _{9.2} winds, probably	
17	M.	Revised edition of New Testament issued, 1881. Tides { ^{9.5} _{9.1} rain.	
18	Tu.	C on Eq. ♀ in 8. ♂ ♀ C. { ^{9.0} _{9.1}	
19	W.	♂ ♂ C. Tides { ^{8.7} _{9.2}	
20	Th.	♂ in Aph. Tides { ^{8.6} _{9.4} Clear and	
21	Fr.	Discovery of gold in Australia, 1851. Tides { ^{8.5} _{9.5}	Laurel, rhododendrons and other broad-leaved evergreens do well in shade. They require a more or less acid soil which can be furnished by leaf-mould from the woods, or procuring a specially prepared soil from a seedsman.
22	Sa.	Victor Hugo died, aged 83, 1885. { ^{8.5} _{9.7} mild.	
23	C	Trin. S. ♀ Stat. in R.A. ♀ Brillancy { ^{8.6} _{9.2}	
24	M.	C in Apogee. ♂ ♂ C. Tides { ^{8.7} _{9.2}	
25	Tu.	American Exped. sailed in search of Sir John Franklin, 1853. { ^{8.7} _{9.9}	
26	W.	C runs low. Tides { ^{8.8} _{7.8}	
27	Th.	Corpus Christi. ♂ Nearest ⊕ { ^{9.9} _{8.8}	
28	Fr.	♂ Stat. in R.A. Tides { ^{9.7} _{9.8}	
29	Sa.	♂ ♀ C. Tides { ^{9.7} _{8.7} Changeable,	
30	C	1st S. af. Trin. Tides { ^{9.6} _{8.7} some	
31	M.	Johnstown Flood, 2209 dead, 1889. Tides { ^{9.4} _{8.8} rain.	Margaret S. Watson

1937]

JUNE, SIXTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	22 N. 04	7	22 46	13	23 13	19	23 25	25	23 23
	2	22 12	8	22 51	14	23 16	20	23 28	26	23 21
	3	22 19	9	22 56	15	23 19	21	23 27	27	23 19
	4	22 26	10	23 01	16	23 21	22	23 27	28	23 17
	5	22 33	11	23 06	17	23 23	23	23 26	29	23 14
	6	22 40	12	23 10	18	23 24	24	23 24	30	23 10

☾ Last Quarter, 2nd day, 0h. 24m., morning, E.

● New Moon, 8th day, 3h. 43m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 15th day, 2h. 3m., evening, E.

○ Full Moon, 23rd day, 6h. 0m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☺		Length of Days.		Day's Incr.		Sun East.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.		D's Place	☾		☾ Souths.
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn. h.	Even. h.		Rises. h. m.	h. m.	
152	1	Tu.	4 10	7 14	15 4	5 59	18	22	3 3/4	4 1/4	Psc	11 55	5 10			
153	2	W.	4 10	7 15	15 5	6 0	18	23	4 1/2	5 1/4	Psc	morn	5 56			
154	3	Th.	4 9	7 16	15 7	6 2	18	24	5 1/2	6	Ari	0 23	6 44			
155	4	Fr.	4 9	7 17	15 8	6 3	18	25	6 1/2	7	Ari	0 53	7 33			
156	5	Sa.	4 8	7 17	15 9	6 4	17	26	7 1/2	8	Tau	1 25	8 29			
157	6	S.	4 8	7 18	15 10	6 5	17	27	8 1/2	8 3/4	Tau	2 3	9 27			
158	7	M.	4 8	7 18	15 10	6 5	17	28	9 1/2	9 3/4	G'm	2 50	10 28			
159	8	Tu.	4 7	7 19	15 12	6 7	17	●	10 1/2	10 3/4	G'm	sets	11 32			
160	9	W.	4 7	7 20	15 13	6 8	17	1	11 1/4	11 1/2	Cnc	8 19	0 36			
161	10	Th.	4 7	7 20	15 13	6 8	17	2	—	0 1/4	Cnc	9 7	1 38			
162	11	Fr.	4 7	7 21	15 14	6 9	16	3	0 1/2	1	Cnc	9 46	2 35			
163	12	Sa.	4 7	7 21	15 14	6 9	16	4	1 1/4	2	Leo	10 20	3 28			
164	13	S.	4 7	7 22	15 15	6 10	16	5	2 1/4	3	Leo	10 48	4 17			
165	14	M.	4 7	7 22	15 15	6 10	16	6	3 1/4	3 3/4	Vir	11 14	5 3			
166	15	Tu.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 11	15	7	4 1/4	4 3/4	Vir	11 40	5 47			
167	16	W.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 11	15	8	5	5 3/4	Lib	morn	6 30			
168	17	Th.	4 7	7 23	15 16	6 11	15	9	6	6 1/2	Lib	0 6	7 13			
169	18	Fr.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 12	15	10	7	7 1/2	Lib	0 33	7 58			
170	19	Sa.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 12	15	11	8	8 1/4	Sco	1 3	8 43			
171	20	S.	4 7	7 24	15 17	6 12	14	12	8 3/4	9	Sco	1 36	9 31			
172	21	M.	4 7	7 24	15 17	dec.	14	13	9 1/2	9 3/4	Sgr	2 15	10 19			
173	22	Tu.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 0	14	14	10 1/4	10 1/4	Sgr	2 59	11 9			
174	23	W.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 0	14	○	10 3/4	11	Sgr	rises	11 58			
175	24	Th.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 0	14	16	11 1/2	11 1/2	Cap	7 56	morn			
176	25	Fr.	4 8	7 25	15 17	0 0	13	17	—	0 1/4	Cap	8 32	0 47			
177	26	Sa.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0 1	13	18	0 1/4	0 3/4	Aqr	9 3	1 35			
178	27	S.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0 1	13	19	1	1 1/2	Aqr	9 32	2 22			
179	28	M.	4 9	7 25	15 16	0 1	13	20	1 1/2	2 1/4	Psc	10 0	3 8			
180	29	Tu.	4 10	7 25	15 15	0 2	12	21	2 1/2	3	Psc	10 27	3 54			
181	30	W.	4 10	7 25	15 15	0 2	12	22	3 1/4	3 3/4	Psc	10 54	4 41			



NIXON WATERMAN
"June-time"

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 Tu.		Nicomede Tides {9.8 9.0	
2 W.	☾ on Eq.	Tides {9.2 9.8	There should be a slight relaxation for those on the land during the beginning of June
3 Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.2 9.8	Cool,	—time to take the family off for a day or two to enjoy the country in its beauty and to talk over farm problems with neighbors and to visit the agricultural station.
4 Fr.	Ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz com-mitted suicide, 1876.	Tides {9.8 9.8	
5 Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. {9.4 10.8	Easterly winds.	
6 C	2d S. a. T. ♂ ☾ ☾. ☽ Greatest elong. W. {9.6 11.8		
7 M.	☾ in Perigee. ♂ ♀ ☾. ☐ ☽ ☾. {11.7 10.1		The main crops are all planted and perhaps the weeds have not become too rampant; they must not be given a chance, however, and in the eorn and potatoes eultivating must be started at the first possible moment. Then the oats must be watched, and if the seed was not as well cleaned as it should have been, or the ground fitted so that all trace of mustard was dragged out, spraying must be done—50 gals. per acre of 20% iron sulphate will kill the soft mustard plants and not hurt the grain.
8 Tu.	☾ runs Tor. [in vls. in high. eclipse ☐ N. Eastern U.S.] {11.9		
9 W.	☽ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. Tides {10.2 12.0	A hot	
10 Th.	Disaster at Oil Creek, Pa.: 150 killed, 1892.	Tides {10.2	
11 Fr.	St. Barnabas. Tides {11.7 10.1	spell.	
12 Sa.	Jubilee of Emperor of Austria, Franz Joseph, 1908.	Tides {11.8 9.9	
13 C	3rd S. a. Trin. {10.7 9.7	Hot,	
14 M.	Wellington fought against robber chief Dhoondia in Mysore, 1800.	{10.0 9.5	
15 Tu.	☾ on Eq. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.8 9.8	occasional	
16 W.	Iowa desolated by tornado, many killed, 1882.	Tides {8.8 9.2	
17 Th.	Battle of Bunker Hill. 1775.	{8.3 9.1	showers.
18 Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {8.1 9.2		
19 Sa.	Texas annexed to U. S., 1844.	Tides {8.0 9.2	
20 C	4th S. a. T. ☾ in Apo. ♂ ♂ ☾. {9.2 9.4		Soon after the middle of the month the hay in the orchard and about the buildings and roads should be cut so that nothing will interfere with the first crop of alfalfa and later the clover. The alfalfa can be started when ten per cent of it is in bloom.
21 M.	☾ enters ☐. SUMMER COMM. ☽ in Aph. {8.1 9.5		
22 Tu.	☾ runs low Tides {8.8 9.7	Fair and much	
23 W.	Little, Brown & Co. started business under present name, 1837.	{8.5 9.8	
24 Th.	St. John, Baptist. Tides {8.6 9.9	cooler.	
25 Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {8.8	Hot weather	
26 Sa.	☐ ♀ ☾. Gr. Elong. West Tides {10.0 8.9	and	
27 C	5th S. a. T. ☽ Sta. in R. A. Tides {10.0 9.1		
28 M.	☽ in ☐. Tides {9.9 9.2	showers.	
29 Tu.	St. Peter & St. Paul. ☾ on Eq. Tides {9.8 9.4		
30 W.	Yellow fever became epidemic in New Orleans. 1855.	Tides {9.6 9.5	

Dudley N. Hartt

1937]

JULY, SEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	23 ^N 07	7	22 35	13	21 50	19	20 51	25	19 39
	2	23 03	8	22 29	14	21 41	20	20 40	26	19 26
	3	22 59	9	22 22	15	21 31	21	20 28	27	19 12
	4	22 53	10	22 14	16	21 22	22	20 16	28	18 59
	5	22 47	11	22 06	17	21 12	23	20 04	29	18 45
	6	22 41	12	21 58	18	21 01	24	19 52	30	18 30

☾ Last Quarter, 1st day, 8h. 3m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 7th day, 11h. 13m., evening, W.

☽ First Quarter, 15th day, 4h. 36m., morning, W.

○ Full Moon, 23rd day, 7h. 46m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 30th day, 1h. 47m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the week.	☺		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun's Az.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.		☽'s Place	☽ rises.	☽ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn.	Even.		h.	m.
182	1	Th.	4 11	7 25	15	14	0	3	12	23	4	4 ³ / ₄	Ari	11 25	5 29
183	2	Fr.	4 12	7 25	15	13	0	4	12	24	5	5 ¹ / ₂	Ari	11 59	6 20
184	3	Sa.	4 12	7 24	15	12	0	5	12	25	6	6 ¹ / ₂	Tau	morn	7 14
185	4	S.	4 12	7 24	15	12	0	5	12	26	7	7 ¹ / ₂	Tau	0 41	8 12
186	5	M.	4 13	7 24	15	11	0	6	11	27	8 ¹ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₂	G'm	1 30	9 13
187	6	Tu.	4 14	7 24	15	10	0	7	11	28	9 ¹ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₂	G'm	2 29	10 16
188	7	W.	4 14	7 23	15	9	0	8	11	●	10	10 ¹ / ₂	Cnc	sets	11 19
189	8	Th.	4 15	7 23	15	8	0	9	11	1	11	11 ¹ / ₄	Cnc	7 40	0 19
190	9	Fr.	4 16	7 23	15	7	0	10	11	2	0	—	Leo	8 16	1 14
191	10	Sa.	4 16	7 22	15	6	0	11	11	3	0 ¹ / ₄	0 ³ / ₄	Leo	8 48	2 6
192	11	S.	4 17	7 22	15	5	0	12	10	4	1	1 ¹ / ₂	Vir	9 16	2 55
193	12	M.	4 18	7 21	15	3	0	14	10	5	2	2 ¹ / ₂	Vir	9 43	3 41
194	13	Tu.	4 19	7 21	15	2	0	15	10	6	2 ³ / ₄	3 ¹ / ₄	Lib	10 9	4 25
195	14	W.	4 19	7 20	15	1	0	16	10	7	3 ¹ / ₂	4	Lib	10 36	5 9
196	15	Th.	4 20	7 19	14	59	0	18	10	8	4 ¹ / ₂	5	Lib	11 4	5 54
197	16	Fr.	4 21	7 19	14	58	0	19	10	9	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ³ / ₄	Sco	11 36	6 39
198	17	Sa.	4 22	7 18	14	56	0	21	10	10	6 ¹ / ₄	6 ³ / ₄	Sco	morn	7 26
199	18	S.	4 23	7 17	14	54	0	23	10	11	7 ¹ / ₄	7 ¹ / ₂	Sgr	0 13	8 14
200	19	M.	4 24	7 17	14	53	0	24	10	12	8 ¹ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₄	Sgr	0 55	9 3
201	20	Tu.	4 25	7 16	14	51	0	26	10	13	9	9 ¹ / ₄	Sgr	1 43	9 53
202	21	W.	4 25	7 15	14	50	0	27	10	14	9 ³ / ₄	9 ³ / ₄	Cap	2 36	10 42
203	22	Th.	4 26	7 14	14	48	0	29	9	15	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	Cap	3 34	11 31
204	23	Fr.	4 27	7 13	14	46	0	31	9	○	11	11 ¹ / ₄	Aqr	rises	morn
205	24	Sa.	4 28	7 12	14	44	0	33	9	17	11 ³ / ₄	11 ³ / ₄	Aqr	7 36	0 19
206	25	S.	4 29	7 11	14	42	0	35	9	18	—	0 ¹ / ₄	Aqr	8 4	1 6
207	26	M.	4 30	7 10	14	40	0	37	9	19	0 ¹ / ₂	1	Psc	8 31	1 53
208	27	Tu.	4 31	7 9	14	38	0	39	9	20	1 ¹ / ₄	1 ³ / ₄	Psc	8 59	2 40
209	28	W.	4 32	7 8	14	36	0	41	9	21	2	2 ¹ / ₂	Ari	9 29	3 27
210	29	Th.	4 33	7 7	14	34	0	43	9	22	2 ³ / ₄	3 ¹ / ₄	Ari	10 1	4 17
211	30	Fr.	4 34	7 6	14	32	0	45	9	23	3 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₄	Tau	10 39	5 8
212	31	Sa.	4 35	7 5	14	30	0	47	10	24	4 ³ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	Tau	11 24	6 4

JULY hath 31 days.

[1937]



The day was set to a beautiful theme
By the hue of a dragon-fly
That poised with his airy wings agileam
On a flower, as I passed by.

JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE
"The Dragon-fly"

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.8 South	
2	Fr.	Pr. Garfield shot by Guiteau, died Sept. 19, 1881. Tides {9.1	Good lawns as well as flowers require water and deserve it.
3	Sa.	♀ Peri. ♂ ☾ ☾. {9.0 winds and	
4	C	6th S.a. T. Independence Day. ♂ ♀ ☾. ⊕ in	Set the blades of the lawn mower higher in dry weather, or even omit cutting the grass at all until rain comes.
5	M.	Fed's defeated Confederates at Carthage, 1861. {9.8 4th {9.1	
6	Tu.	☾ in Peri. ☾ runs high Tides {9.5 warm.	
7	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {11.7 Sultry and	If brown, dead spots appear on the lawn from other cause than drought, you may suspect the presence of the sod webworm. A thorough sprinkling with a solution of some pyrethrum insecticide (1½ teaspoons to the gallon of water) should eliminate this pest.
8	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾ Sup. Tides {11.7	
9	Fr.	Braddock's defeat and death, 1755. Tides {10.2 showery.	
10	Sa.	Fire at World's Fair, Chicago; 20 lives lost, 1893. Tides {11.5	
11	C	7th Sun. af. Tr. Tides {11.1	
12	M.	☾ on Eq. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {10.5	Don't be disturbed over the oriental poppies or the bleeding heart which begin to look very dreary now. They naturally turn yellow and die down at this season.
13	Tu.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. Tides {9.9 Some cooler	
14	W.	♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. Tides {9.2	
15	Th.	St. Swithin ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.2	
16	Fr.	Herman Rosenthal murdered, 1912. Tides {8.1 days.	A new strawberry bed for next season should be started right away in order to have the plants make good growth before fall.
17	Sa.	♂ ♂ ☾. Tides {7.8	
18	C	8th S.af.Tr. ☾ in A.P.O. h Stat. {7.7	
19	M.	☾ runs low Tides {7.7 Changeable,	
20	Tu.	St. Margaret. Tides {7.9	Ordinary paper bags from the grocer loosely tied about the bunches of grapes at this time will protect them from birds, hail and insects, and do not at all interfere with the ripening of the fruit.
21	W.	Battle of Bull Run; Federals defeated, 1861. Tides {8.1	
22	Th.	St. Mary Magdalene ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {8.4	
23	Fr.	Death of Gen. Grant at 63, 1885. {8.7 showers.	
24	Sa.	Capt. Webb drowned in attempt to swim Niagara Rapids, 1883. {9.1	Learn to know the ragweed by sight and pull it up whenever you meet it. It is probably responsible, more than any other one plant, for the "hay fever" that makes so much misery in summer and fall.
25	C	9th S.af.Tr. St. James. Tides {9.4	
26	M.	St. Anne. Tides {10.2 Hot and	
27	Tu.	☾ on Eq. Tides {9.9 seasonable.	
28	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {10.0	
29	Th.	King Humbert of Italy assassinated, 1900. Tides {9.7	Remember that the Mexican bean beetle slumbers not!
30	Fr.	Death of William Penn. 1718. Tides {10.2	
31	Sa.	♂ ☾ ☾. Tides {9.1	Margaret S. Watson

1937]

AUGUST, EIGHTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	18N.01	7	16 25	13	14 40	19	12 46	25	10 45
	2	17 45	8	16 08	14	14 21	20	12 26	26	10 24
	3	17 30	9	15 51	15	14 03	21	12 06	27	10 03
	4	17 14	10	15 33	16	13 44	22	11 46	28	9 42
	5	16 58	11	15 16	17	13 25	23	11 26	29	9 21
	6	16 41	12	14 58	18	13 05	24	11 05	30	8 59

● New Moon, 6th day, 7h. 37m., morning, E.

☾ First Quarter, 13th day, 9h. 28m., evening, W.

○ Full Moon, 21st day, 7h. 47m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 28th day, 6h. 54m., evening, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☺ Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Decr. h. m.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Moon's First Agc.	Full Sea. Boston. Morn/Even h. h.	D's Place	D Rises. h. m.	D Souths. h. m.
213	1	S.	4 36	7 4	14 28	0 49	10 25	5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	G'm	morn	7 2
214	2	M.	4 37	7 3	14 26	0 51	10 26	6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	G'm	0 17	8 3
215	3	Tu.	4 38	7 2	14 24	0 53	10 27	8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	1 18	9 4
216	4	W.	4 39	7 0	14 21	0 56	10 28	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	2 26	10 3
217	5	Th.	4 40	6 59	14 19	0 58	10 29	9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	3 38	11 0
218	6	Fr.	4 41	6 58	14 17	1 0	10	10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	Leo	sets	11 54
219	7	Sa.	4 42	6 57	14 15	1 2	10	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	Leo	7 16	0 44
220	8	S.	4 43	6 55	14 12	1 5	10	2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	7 43	1 32
221	9	M.	4 44	6 54	14 10	1 7	10	3	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	8 10	2 18
222	10	Tu.	4 46	6 53	14 7	1 10	10	4	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	8 37	3 3
223	11	W.	4 47	6 51	14 4	1 13	11	5	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	9 5	3 48
224	12	Th.	4 48	6 50	14 2	1 15	11	6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	9 37	4 33
225	13	Fr.	4 49	6 49	14 0	1 17	11	7	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sco	10 11	5 20
226	14	Sa.	4 50	6 47	13 57	1 20	11	8	4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sco	10 51	6 7
227	15	S.	4 51	6 46	13 55	1 22	11	9	5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	11 36	6 56
228	16	M.	4 52	6 44	13 52	1 25	12	10	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	morn	7 45
229	17	Tu.	4 53	6 43	13 50	1 27	12	11	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	0 27	8 35
230	18	W.	4 54	6 41	13 47	1 30	12	12	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	1 23	9 24
231	19	Th.	4 55	6 40	13 45	1 32	12	13	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	2 24	10 13
232	20	Fr.	4 56	6 38	13 42	1 35	12	14	9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	3 27	11 1
233	21	Sa.	4 57	6 37	13 40	1 37	13	○	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	rises	11 48
234	22	S.	4 58	6 35	13 37	1 40	13	16	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	6 35	morn
235	23	M.	4 59	6 34	13 35	1 42	13	17	11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	7 3	0 36
236	24	Tu.	5 0	6 32	13 32	1 45	13	18	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	7 32	1 24
237	25	W.	5 1	6 30	13 29	1 48	14	19	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	8 4	2 14
238	26	Th.	5 3	6 29	13 26	1 51	14	20	1 4	Tau	8 41	3 6
239	27	Fr.	5 4	6 27	13 23	1 54	14	21	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	9 23	4 0
240	28	Sa.	5 5	6 25	13 20	1 57	15	22	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	10 12	4 57
241	29	S.	5 6	6 24	13 18	1 59	15	23	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	11 11	5 56
242	30	M.	5 7	6 22	13 15	2 2	15	24	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	morn	6 56
243	31	Tu.	5 8	6 20	13 12	2 5	15	25	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	0 15	7 54

AUGUST hath 31 days.

[1937]



Blueberries as big as the end of your thumb,
Real sky-blue, and heavy, and ready to drum
In the cavernous pail of the first one to come!

ROBERT FROST
"Blueberries"

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	C	Lammas Day. 10th Su.a.Tr. {8.9 10.3	Are You Ready?
2	M.	in Runs {8.8 Per. Chgh. {10.5 Dull and	The harvesting season is at hand for many farmers but all will profit by giving attention to the problems which harvesting presents. The major problems deal with—use of help, packaging, and marketing.
3	Tu.	♂ ♀ C. {9.0 10.8 cloudy, showers.	Keep records, study them.
4	W.	First Atlantic Cable completed, subsequently it failed, 1858. {9.3 11.1	Records will provide a valuable guide in deciding when and how much additional help will be needed. Good help may cost more by the day but it usually costs a lot less per dollar of sales. Plan your work and work your plan.
5	Th.	Gen. Philip Sheridan died, 1888. {9.7 11.3 Westerly to	Does grading pay? I believe it does. Your records should tell you. There is such a thing as spending too much money on this phase of farm work. Make a careful study of the demands for your commodity. Fruit growers may find that it pays them to grade, wrap and layer-pack their apples, or they may get a greater net return by marketing apples, jumble pack, in Eastern crates. Potato growers should give careful consideration to the use of 15 lb. bags. All farmers should study the desirability and adaptability of consumer packages for their products.
6	Fr.	Transfiguration. ♀ In 8. □ ⊙ ⊙. {10.0 11.3	Marketing is always a big problem. Study your records. Visit your markets often. Learn why some offerings find ready buyers and why some are not wanted at any price. A reputation for quality and an honest pack is an invaluable asset. Use your radio to keep abreast of market conditions and then market accordingly. E. J. Rowell, Director Agricultural Programs WBZ and WBZA
7	Sa.	LaSalle sailed Lake Erie in first vessel ever built on that lake, 1679. {10.3 11.1	
8	C	11th S.a.T. C on Eq. ♂ ♀ C. ♂ ♀ C. {9.0 10.8 [8th {—	
9	M.	Izaak Walton born, 1593, {10.8 10.3	
10	Tu.	St. Lawrence. {10.3 10.1 southerly winds.	
11	W.	Cardinal John Henry Newman died, aged 89, 1890. Tides {9.7 9.8	
12	Th.	Hawaii annexed by U. S. 1898. {9.1 9.4 Fair	
13	Fr.	Cape Colony ceded to British, 1814. Tides {8.5 9.1 and	
14	Sa.	C in Apo. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ ♂ C. {8.0 8.8	
15	C	12th S.a.T. Tides {7.7 8.7 comfortable	
16	M.	C runs ♀ in Aphe. {7.6 low. {8.7 weather.	
17	Tu.	Blondin first crossed Niagara Falls on tight rope, 1859. Tides {7.7 8.9	
18	W.	♀ Gr. elong ♂ ♀ C. {7.9 8.2 Changeable,	
19	Th.	♂ Stat. in R.A. Tides {8.2 9.5 some showers.	
20	Fr.	Earthquake at St. Jago, Cuba; many lives lost, 1852. Tides {8.7 9.9	
21	Sa.	Fort Detroit taken by British, 1812. Tides {9.1 10.1	
22	C	13th Sun. at Trin. Tides {9.6 10.8	
23	M.	C on Equator {10.0 A few days	
24	Tu.	St. Bartholomew. ♂ h C. Tides {10.4 10.4	
25	W.	150th anniversary of birth of Goethe celebrated at Frankfurt, 1899. {10.8 10.6	
26	Th.	First Railway in Paris opened, 1837. {10.1 10.7 of warmer	
27	Fr.	♂ ♂ C. Tides {9.8 10.6 weather.	
28	Sa.	St. Augustine. C in Peri. Tides {9.4 10.4	
29	C	14th Sun. at Trin. C runs high. {9.0 10.2	
30	M.	Second defeat of Federal Army at Bull Run, 1862. Tides {8.8 10.1	
31	Tu.	♀ Stat. in R.A. Tides {8.7 10.2	

1937]

SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

C's Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	8N.16	7	6 03	13	3 47	19	1 28	25	0 52
	2	7 54	8	5 40	14	3 24	20	1 04	26	1 16
	3	7 32	9	5 18	15	3 01	21	0 41	27	1 39
	4	7 10	10	4 55	16	2 37	22	0N. 18	28	2 03
	5	6 48	11	4 32	17	2 14	23	0s. 06	29	2 26
	6	6 25	12	4 10	18	1 51	24	0 29	30	2 49

- New Moon, 4th day, 5h. 54m., evening, W.
- ☽ First Quarter, 12th day, 3h. 57m., evening, E.
- Full Moon, 20th day, 6h. 32m., morning, W.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 27th day, 0h. 43m., morning, E.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☾		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		D's Place.	D		D
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.			Morn. h. m.	Even. h. m.		Rises. h. m.	South. h. m.	
244	1	W.	5 9	6 19	13 10	2 7	16 26	7 3	4	8	7 3	8	Cnc	1 23	8 51	
245	2	Th.	5 10	6 17	13 7	2 10	16 27	8 3	4	9	8 3	9	Leo	2 34	9 44	
246	3	Fr.	5 11	6 15	13 4	2 13	16 28	9 1	2	10	9 1	10	Leo	3 44	10 35	
247	4	Sa.	5 12	6 14	13 2	2 15	17	10 1	2	10 3	10 3	4	Vir	sets	11 23	
248	5	S.	5 13	6 12	12 59	2 18	17	11 1	4	11 1	11 1	2	Vir	6 11	0 10	
249	6	M.	5 14	6 10	12 56	2 21	17	2	0	—	—	—	Lib	6 38	0 55	
250	7	Tu.	5 15	6 9	12 54	2 23	18	3	0 1	4	0 3	4	Lib	7 6	1 41	
251	8	W.	5 16	6 7	12 51	2 26	18	4	1	1 1	1 1	4	Lib	7 37	2 26	
252	9	Th.	5 17	6 5	12 48	2 29	18	5	1 3	4	1 3	2	Sco	8 10	3 13	
253	10	Fr.	5 18	6 3	12 45	2 32	19	6	2 1	2	2 3	4	Sco	8 48	4 0	
254	11	Sa.	5 19	6 2	12 43	2 34	19	7	3 1	4	3 1	2	Sgr	9 31	4 48	
255	12	S.	5 20	6 0	12 40	2 37	19	8	4	4 1	4 1	4	Sgr	10 19	5 37	
256	13	M.	5 22	5 59	12 37	2 40	20	9	5	5 1	5 1	4	Sgr	11 11	6 26	
257	14	Tu.	5 23	5 57	12 34	2 43	20	10	6	6 1	6 1	4	Cap	morn	7 15	
258	15	W.	5 24	5 55	12 31	2 46	21	11	6 3	4	6 3	7	Cap	0 9	8 3	
259	16	Th.	5 25	5 53	12 28	2 49	21	12	7 3	4	7 3	8	Aqr	1 11	8 51	
260	17	Fr.	5 26	5 51	12 25	2 52	21	13	8 1	2	8 3	4	Aqr	2 15	9 39	
261	18	Sa.	5 27	5 49	12 22	2 55	22	14	9 1	4	9 1	2	Psc	3 21	10 27	
262	19	S.	5 28	5 47	12 19	2 58	22	15	10	10 1	10 1	4	Psc	4 29	11 16	
263	20	M.	5 29	5 46	12 17	3 0	22	○	10 3	4	11	3	Ari	rises	morn	
264	21	Tu.	5 30	5 44	12 14	3 3	23	17	11 1	4	11 1	3	Ari	6 5	0 6	
265	22	W.	5 31	5 42	12 11	3 6	23	18	—	0	—	0	Ari	6 40	0 58	
266	23	Th.	5 32	5 40	12 8	3 9	23	19	0 1	2	0 3	4	Tau	7 23	1 53	
267	24	Fr.	5 33	5 39	12 6	3 11	24	20	1 1	4	1 3	4	Tau	8 11	2 51	
268	25	Sa.	5 34	5 37	12 3	3 14	24	21	2 1	4	2 1	2	G'm	9 6	3 51	
269	26	S.	5 35	5 35	12 0	3 17	24	22	3 1	4	3 1	2	G'm	10 8	4 51	
270	27	M.	5 36	5 33	11 57	3 20	25	23	4 1	4	4 1	2	Cnc	11 16	5 50	
271	28	Tu.	5 38	5 32	11 54	3 23	25	24	5 1	4	5 3	4	Cnc	morn	6 46	
272	29	W.	5 39	5 30	11 51	3 26	25	25	6 1	2	6 3	4	Leo	0 24	7 39	
273	30	Th.	5 40	5 28	11 48	3 29	26	26	7 1	2	7 3	4	Leo	1 33	8 30	

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days.

[1937]



The swallows have not left us yet, praise God!
 And bees still hum, and gardens hold the musk
 Of white rose and of red: firing the dusk
 By the old wall, the hollyhocks do nod,
 And pinks that send the sweet East down the wind.

LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE
 "Early September"

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmers' Calendar.
1	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{9.0} _{10.8} A few	Bees in the Fall In order to winter well, bees must have a large number of young bees and from fifty to seventy-five pounds of stores of a quality that will not cause dysentery. Requeening with a young queen in late August or early September and feeding the colony all the sugar syrup that they will take down, will stimulate brood rearing, and at the same time give the bees a supply of food that will carry them through the winter in good health. The syrup should be concentrated, and may be made of two parts of sugar by weight to one pound of water. Many people think that bees go into hibernation like the bear or the woodchuck in winter when the weather is cold. This is not the case! Bees are cold blooded, that is they take the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere and when that temperature drops below 57 F, they form a tight cluster and exercise to keep warm. Wintering the bees in a cool dry cellar, or protecting them by packing in shavings or in three or four thicknesses of asphalt paper, will help greatly in bringing them through the winter in good shape.
2	Th.	Battle of Omdurman, defeat of { ^{9.8} _{10.5}	
3	Fr.	Khailfa's army by Kitchener, 1898. { ^{9.8} _{10.7} hot days.	
4	Sa.	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658. Tides { ^{9.8} _{10.7}	
5	C	London Com. of Pol. adopts Bertil- { ^{10.1} _{10.7}	
6	M.	lon System of Identification, 1894. { ^{10.1} _{10.7}	
7	Tu.	15th S.a. Tr. on Gr. Hel. ♀ Lat. S. { ^{9.9} _{10.2} cool	
8	W.	Labor Day ♂♂ ☾. { ^{10.5} _{10.4} Showery,	
9	Th.	First race for America Cup: "May- { ^{10.3} _{10.4}	
10	Fr.	flower" defeated "Galatea," 1886. { ^{10.3} _{10.4}	
11	Sa.	Nativ. of Vir. Mary. ♀ in ☾ { ^{9.9} _{10.2} cool	
12	C	Galveston, Tex., destroyed by { ^{9.5} _{9.9} nights.	
13	M.	hurricane; 4000 killed 1900. { ^{9.5} _{9.9} Fair and	
14	Tu.	□ ♂ ☉. Tides { ^{9.0} _{9.5}	
15	W.	♂ in Apogee. ♂ ♀ ☉. Tides { ^{8.5} _{9.1}	
16	Th.	16th Su.a. Tr. ☾ runs low. ♂♂ ☾. { ^{8.1} _{8.8}	
17	Fr.	Stationary in R.A. Tides { ^{7.8} _{8.7} colder.	
18	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☉ Inf. ♂ ♀ ♀. Tides { ^{7.7} _{8.7}	
19	C	♂ ♀ ☉. Tides { ^{7.8} _{8.8}	
20	M.	So dark in Quebec, nobody { ^{8.1} _{9.1}	
21	Tu.	could read at noonday, 1785. Tides { ^{8.1} _{9.1}	
22	W.	Federal victory at Antietam, 1862. Tides { ^{8.6} _{9.5}	
23	Th.	Chili declared its independ- { ^{9.1} _{9.9}	
24	Fr.	ence of Spain, 1810. Tides { ^{9.1} _{9.9}	
25	Sa.	17th S.af. Tr. ☾ on eq. { ^{9.7} _{10.2} Warm	
26	C	♂ ♀ ☉. Tides { ^{10.3} _{10.4} again,	
27	M.	St. Matthew. Tides { ^{10.3} _{10.5}	
28	Tu.	♂ Stat. in R.A. Tides { ^{11.1} _{11.1} rain.	
29	W.	♂ ♂ ☉. ☾ in Per. ☉ enters ☾. AUTUMN COM. { ^{10.4} _{11.2}	
30	Th.	♂ in ☉ Tides { ^{10.2} _{11.1} [23rd Fair,	
31	Fr.	♂ runs high. ♂ ♀ ☉. Tides { ^{9.8} _{10.9} cold	
32	Sa.	18th Sun.af. Tr.in. { ^{9.4} _{10.5}	
33	C	Mt. Ararat ascended by { ^{9.0} _{10.2} nights.	
34	M.	Dr. Parrot, 1829. { ^{9.0} _{10.2}	
35	Tu.	Amer. yacht "Columbia" defeated { ^{8.8} _{9.9}	
36	W.	"Chamrock II" in 1st of 3 races, 1901. { ^{8.8} _{9.8}	
37	Th.	St. Michael & All Angels. ♀ in Per. { ^{8.8} _{9.8}	
38	Fr.	St. Jerome ♂ Gr. Elong. W. ♂ ♀ ♀. { ^{9.1} _{9.8}	

1937]

OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
1	3s.	13	7	5 32	13	7 48	19	10 00	25	12 07
2	3	36	8	5 55	14	8 10	20	10 22	26	12 28
3	3	59	9	6 17	15	8 33	21	10 43	27	12 48
4	4	22	10	6 40	16	8 55	22	11 05	28	13 09
5	4	45	11	7 03	17	9 17	23	11 26	29	13 29
6	5	08	12	7 25	18	9 38	24	11 47	30	13 48

- New Moon, 4th day, 6h. 58m., morning, E.
- ☾ First Quarter, 12th day, 10h. 47m., morning, E.
- Full Moon, 19th day, 4h. 48m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 26th day, 8h. 26m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		Length of Days.		Day's Decr.		Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		D's Place	D Rises.	D Souths.
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn.	Even.			
274	1	Fr.	5 41	5 26	11 45	3 32	26	27	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	2 40	9 18		
275	2	Sa.	5 42	5 24	11 42	3 35	26	28	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	3 46	10 4		
276	3	S.	5 43	5 23	11 40	3 37	27	29	10	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	4 51	10 50		
277	4	M.	5 44	5 21	11 37	3 40	27	●	10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	sets	11 35		
278	5	Tu.	5 45	5 19	11 34	3 43	27	1	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	5 37	0 20		
279	6	W.	5 47	5 18	11 31	3 46	28	2	—	0	Sco	6 9	1 6		
280	7	Th.	5 48	5 16	11 28	3 49	28	3	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sco	6 45	1 54		
281	8	Fr.	5 49	5 14	11 25	3 52	28	4	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	7 26	2 42		
282	9	Sa.	5 50	5 13	11 23	3 54	28	5	2	2	Sgr	8 12	3 30		
283	10	S.	5 51	5 11	11 20	3 57	29	6	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	9 3	4 19		
284	11	M.	5 52	5 9	11 17	4 0	29	7	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	9 59	5 7		
285	12	Tu.	5 53	5 8	11 15	4 2	29	8	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	10 57	5 55		
286	13	W.	5 54	5 6	11 12	4 5	29	9	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	11 59	6 42		
287	14	Th.	5 56	5 5	11 9	4 8	30	10	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	morn	7 28		
288	15	Fr.	5 57	5 3	11 6	4 11	30	11	7	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	1 2	8 15		
289	16	Sa.	5 58	5 1	11 3	4 14	30	12	7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	2 8	9 3		
290	17	S.	5 59	5 0	11 1	4 16	30	13	8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Psc	3 16	9 53		
291	18	M.	6 0	4 58	10 58	4 19	31	14	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	4 27	10 45		
292	19	Tu.	6 1	4 57	10 56	4 21	31	○	10	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	rises	11 40		
293	20	W.	6 2	4 55	10 53	4 24	31	16	11	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	5 15	morn		
294	21	Th.	6 4	4 54	10 50	4 27	31	17	11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	Tau	6 3	0 38		
295	22	Fr.	6 5	4 52	10 47	4 30	31	18	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	6 57	1 39		
296	23	Sa.	6 6	4 51	10 45	4 32	31	19	1	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	8 0	2 41		
297	24	S.	6 7	4 49	10 42	4 35	31	20	2	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	9 8	3 42		
298	25	M.	6 9	4 48	10 39	4 38	32	21	3	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	10 17	4 41		
299	26	Tu.	6 10	4 46	10 36	4 41	32	22	4	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	11 26	5 36		
300	27	W.	6 11	4 45	10 34	4 43	32	23	5	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	morn	6 28		
301	28	Th.	6 12	4 43	10 31	4 46	32	24	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	0 33	7 16		
302	29	Fr.	6 13	4 42	10 28	4 49	32	25	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	1 39	8 2		
303	30	Sa.	6 15	4 41	10 26	4 51	32	26	8	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	2 43	8 47		
304	31	S.	6 16	4 39	10 23	4 54	32	27	9	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	3 45	9 32		

OCTOBER hath 31 days.

[1937]



October turned my maple's leaves to gold:
The most are gone now: here and there one lingers:
Soon these will slip from out the twigs' weak hold,
Like coins between a dying miser's fingers.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH
"Maple Leaves"

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.5 Warm, south	No matter how clean you keep your milk utensils, or how quickly your milk is cooled, or whether your refrigerator maintains the milk at a temperature close to 40 degrees, you cannot expect to produce milk with a low bacteria count if you allow bacteria to get into the milk while it is being drawn from the cow or handled in the dairy. One of the chief ways that this occurs, and one that is most frequently neglected, is by allowing dust in the air during milking, or while the milk is exposed to the air in the milk room.
2	Sa.	☾ on equator ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {9.9	
3	C	19th S.a.Tr. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides {10.0	
4	M.	Fire at Quebec destroyed a third of the city, 1866. {10.4 winds.	
5	Tu.	♂ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. Tides {10.4	
6	W.	McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in U. S., 1890. Tides {9.7	
7	Th.	Oliver Wendell Holmes died, 1894. Tides {10.3	
8	Fr.	Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 1868. Tides {9.5	
9	Sa.	St. Denis. ☾ in Apo. ☾ runs low. ♀ Gr. Hel. {9.2 Dull and	
10	C	20th S.af.Trin. Tides {9.8	
11	M.	♂ ♀ ♄. ♂ ♂ ☾. Tides {8.2 cloudy.	Bacteria are carried by fine particles of dust, but dust is not transported by the air to any appreciable extent unless the air is moving. Therefore, close all doors and windows in the barn during milking, and in the milk room while the milk is being cooled and placed in bottles or cans. Do not sweep or distribute hay just before milking. Be particularly careful on windy days.
12	Tu.	♀ in Per. ☐ ♄ ☾. ♂ ♄ ☾. Tides {8.0	
13	W.	Greenwich time adopted at Washington as universal, 1884. Tides {8.8	
14	Th.	Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan signed, 1905. Tides {8.0	
15	Fr.	Gibbon conceived idea of writing "Decline and Fall of R. Emp", 1764. {8.5	
16	Sa.	John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, 1859. {9.1 Occasional	
17	C	21st S.a.Tr. ☾ on Eq. {9.7 showers.	
18	M.	St. Luke. ♂ ♄ ☾. Tides {10.5 Northerly	
19	Tu.	Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781. Tides {10.9	
20	W.	♂ ☽ ☾. Tides {11.4 to westerly	
21	Th.	☾ in Perigee Tides {11.7 winds.	Edward Wigglesworth
22	Fr.	Celebration in Philadelphia of 200th anniversary of Penn, 1882. {10.4	
23	Sa.	☾ runs high. Tides {11.7	
24	C	22d Sun. af. Trin. Tides {11.4	
25	M.	St. Crispin. Tides {9.4 Fair, mild	
26	Tu.	North-West Passage discovered by Capt. MacClure, 1850. Tides {9.2	
27	W.	Steamer "Stonewall" burnt on Mississippi; 220 drowned, 1869. {10.0	
28	Th.	St. Simon & St. Jude. Tides {9.6 weather.	
29	Fr.	☾ on Eq. ♂ ♀ ☾ Sup. ♂ ♂ ♄. Tides {9.1	
30	Sa.	♂ ♄ ☾. ♂ in Per. Tides {9.8	
31	C	23d S.a.Tr. All Hallows Eve. Tides {9.2	

1937]

NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	14s. 27	7	16 18	13	17 59	19	19 29	25	20 46
	2	14 46	8	16 36	14	18 15	20	19 43	26	20 57
	3	15 05	9	16 53	15	18 31	21	19 56	27	21 09
	4	15 24	10	17 10	16	18 46	22	20 09	28	21 20
	5	15 42	11	17 27	17	19 00	23	20 22	29	21 30
	6	16 00	12	17 43	18	19 15	24	20 34	30	21 39

- New Moon, 2nd day, 11h. 16m., evening, W.
- ☾ First Quarter, 11th day, 4h. 33m., morning, W.
- Full Moon, 18th day, 3h. 10m., morning, W.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 24th day, 7h. 4m., evening, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	☉		Length of Days.	Day's Decr.		Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☽'s Place	☽		☽
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.		h. m.	h. m.			Morn. h.	Even. h.		Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.	
305	1	M.	6 17	4 38	10 21	4 56	32	28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	Lib	4 47	10 16		
306	2	Tu.	6 18	4 37	10 19	4 58	32	●	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	sets	11 2		
307	3	W.	6 20	4 36	10 16	5 1	32	1	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	4 45	11 49		
308	4	Th.	6 21	4 34	10 13	5 4	32	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Sco	5 24	0 36		
309	5	Fr.	6 22	4 33	10 11	5 6	32	3	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	6 8	1 25		
310	6	Sa.	6 23	4 32	10 9	5 8	32	4	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	Sgr	6 57	2 13		
311	7	S.	6 25	4 31	10 6	5 11	32	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cap	7 50	3 1		
312	8	M.	6 26	4 30	10 4	5 13	32	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	8 47	3 49		
313	9	Tu.	6 27	4 29	10 2	5 15	32	7	3	3	Cap	9 46	4 35		
314	10	W.	6 28	4 28	10 0	5 17	32	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	Aqr	10 48	5 21		
315	11	Th.	6 30	4 27	9 57	5 20	32	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	11 51	6 6		
316	12	Fr.	6 31	4 26	9 55	5 22	32	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Psc	morn	6 52		
317	13	Sa.	6 32	4 25	9 53	5 24	31	11	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Psc	0 55	7 39		
318	14	S.	6 34	4 24	9 50	5 27	31	12	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	2 3	8 29		
319	15	M.	6 35	4 23	9 48	5 29	31	13	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	3 13	9 22		
320	16	Tu.	6 36	4 22	9 46	5 31	31	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	4 27	10 18		
321	17	W.	6 37	4 21	9 44	5 33	31	15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	5 42	11 19		
322	18	Th.	6 38	4 20	9 42	5 35	31	○	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	G'm	rises	morn		
323	19	Fr.	6 40	4 19	9 39	5 38	30	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	G'm	5 42	0 22		
324	20	Sa.	6 41	4 19	9 38	5 39	30	18	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	6 50	1 26		
325	21	S.	6 42	4 18	9 36	5 41	30	19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	8 1	2 29		
326	22	M.	6 43	4 17	9 34	5 43	30	20	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Leo	9 13	3 28		
327	23	Tu.	6 44	4 17	9 32	5 45	29	21	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	Leo	10 24	4 22		
328	24	W.	6 46	4 16	9 30	5 47	29	22	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	Leo	11 31	5 13		
329	25	Th.	6 47	4 15	9 28	5 49	29	23	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	Vir	morn	6 0		
330	26	Fr.	6 48	4 15	9 27	5 50	28	24	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	0 36	6 46		
331	27	Sa.	6 49	4 14	9 25	5 52	28	25	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	1 39	7 30		
332	28	S.	6 50	4 14	9 24	5 53	28	26	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Lib	2 41	8 15		
333	29	M.	6 51	4 14	9 23	5 54	27	27	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Sco	3 42	9 0		
334	30	Tu.	6 52	4 13	9 21	5 56	27	28	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	4 42	9 46		

NOVEMBER hath 30 days.

[1937]



The gray November stream is still;
The russet woods you used to know
Await upon their tranquil hill
The silent promise of the snow.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE
"New England to a Truant Lover"

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 M.		All Saints Day $\delta \text{ } \varnothing \text{ } \text{C}$. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 10.0 \\ 9.2 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ Clear	The Consumption of Eggs Among the thousands of freight cars that roll daily into metropolitan terminals, hundreds are loaded with the product of the industrious hen. Market reports indicate that 1936 shows the heaviest demand on record but that the supply has kept up with the demand.
2 Tu.		$\varnothing$ in $\varnothing \text{ } \varnothing$. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{Gr. Hel.} \\ \text{Lat. N.} \end{smallmatrix} \right. \text{ Tides } \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 10.1 \\ 9.2 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ and	
3 W.		$\delta \text{ } \varnothing \text{ } \text{C}$. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 10.1 \\ 9.2 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ fine.	The peak of the egg production comes between March and August. Therefore, many of the cases shipped during these months go into warehouses to emerge later as storage eggs. Last year in New York City alone 6,174,665 cases of eggs, each containing 30 dozen, were received according to an article in the New York Times of April 26, 1936.
4 Th.		$\delta \text{ } \odot \text{ } \odot$. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 10.1 \\ 9.2 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ Bright, cold	
5 Fr.		Ionian Islands taken under protection of Great Britain, 1815. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.1 \\ 10.0 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	If the sign on the box of eggs at your grocer says "Fresh," then more than likely the eggs are fresh—and if the housekeeper selects eggs marketed in paper containers bearing the name of the producing farm, she can, as a rule, believe what the label says, but eggs in bulk at a cut-rate shop are not so dependable. Prices are generally determined by marketing experts, by the weather, the wholesale market and the season.
6 Sa.		C in Apo. C low. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 8.9 \\ 9.8 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	
7 C		24th S. af. Tr. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 8.7 \\ 9.6 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ days, frosts	Americans have always been great consumers of eggs and formerly our markets had at times to rely on importation. Since then the machine age has helped out both hen and farmer. Now, despite the enormous consumption of eggs in the United States, our farmers are exporting large quantities to foreign countries.
8 M.		John Milton died, 1674. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 8.5 \\ 9.4 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ in some	
9 Tu.		$\delta \text{ } \text{C}$. $\delta \text{ } \delta \text{ } \text{C}$. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 8.4 \\ 9.1 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ places.	The peak of the egg production comes between March and August. Therefore, many of the cases shipped during these months go into warehouses to emerge later as storage eggs. Last year in New York City alone 6,174,665 cases of eggs, each containing 30 dozen, were received according to an article in the New York Times of April 26, 1936.
10 W.		400th anniversary of Luther's birth celebrated in Germany, 1883. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 8.3 \\ 9.0 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	
11 Th.		St. Martin. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 8.3 \\ 8.9 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	If the sign on the box of eggs at your grocer says "Fresh," then more than likely the eggs are fresh—and if the housekeeper selects eggs marketed in paper containers bearing the name of the producing farm, she can, as a rule, believe what the label says, but eggs in bulk at a cut-rate shop are not so dependable. Prices are generally determined by marketing experts, by the weather, the wholesale market and the season.
12 Fr.		$\varnothing$ in Aph. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 8.6 \\ 8.9 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ Cloudy,	
13 Sa.		C on Eq. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.0 \\ 9.0 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	Americans have always been great consumers of eggs and formerly our markets had at times to rely on importation. Since then the machine age has helped out both hen and farmer. Now, despite the enormous consumption of eggs in the United States, our farmers are exporting large quantities to foreign countries.
14 C		25th S. af. Trin. $\delta \text{ } h \text{ } \text{C}$ Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.5 \\ 9.2 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	
15 M.		Revolution in Brazil, Emperor deposed and Republic declared, 1889. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 10.1 \\ 9.5 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	Americans have always been great consumers of eggs and formerly our markets had at times to rely on importation. Since then the machine age has helped out both hen and farmer. Now, despite the enormous consumption of eggs in the United States, our farmers are exporting large quantities to foreign countries.
16 Tu.		Death of Geo. A. Henty, author of boys' books, 1902. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 10.7 \\ 9.8 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	
17 W.		$\delta \text{ } \odot \text{ } \text{C}$. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 11.8 \\ 10.0 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ some rain.	Americans have always been great consumers of eggs and formerly our markets had at times to rely on importation. Since then the machine age has helped out both hen and farmer. Now, despite the enormous consumption of eggs in the United States, our farmers are exporting large quantities to foreign countries.
18 Th.		C in partial eclipse, Perigee. C vis. in all U. S. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 11.7 \\ 10.2 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	
19 Fr.		C runs high. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 11.9 \\ 10.2 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	Americans have always been great consumers of eggs and formerly our markets had at times to rely on importation. Since then the machine age has helped out both hen and farmer. Now, despite the enormous consumption of eggs in the United States, our farmers are exporting large quantities to foreign countries.
20 Sa.		Port Arthur taken by Japanese from Chinese, 1894. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 11.8 \\ 10.1 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	
21 C		26th Sun. af. Trin. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 10.1 \\ 11.6 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ Fair	Americans have always been great consumers of eggs and formerly our markets had at times to rely on importation. Since then the machine age has helped out both hen and farmer. Now, despite the enormous consumption of eggs in the United States, our farmers are exporting large quantities to foreign countries.
22 M.		St. Cecilia. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.8 \\ 11.0 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ and colder.	
23 Tu.		First arrival in England of gold from Australia, 1852. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.6 \\ 10.5 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	Americans have always been great consumers of eggs and formerly our markets had at times to rely on importation. Since then the machine age has helped out both hen and farmer. Now, despite the enormous consumption of eggs in the United States, our farmers are exporting large quantities to foreign countries.
24 W.		Death of Mendelssohn, 1847. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.4 \\ 9.5 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	
25 Th.		Thanksgiving D. St. Catharine. C on Eq. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.2 \\ 9.3 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	Americans have always been great consumers of eggs and formerly our markets had at times to rely on importation. Since then the machine age has helped out both hen and farmer. Now, despite the enormous consumption of eggs in the United States, our farmers are exporting large quantities to foreign countries.
26 Fr.		$\delta \text{ } \Psi \text{ } \text{C}$. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.2 \\ 8.9 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ Unsettled,	
27 Sa.		"Baby Face Nelson," (Lester M. Gillis) gangster, shot, 1934. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.3 \\ 8.6 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	Americans have always been great consumers of eggs and formerly our markets had at times to rely on importation. Since then the machine age has helped out both hen and farmer. Now, despite the enormous consumption of eggs in the United States, our farmers are exporting large quantities to foreign countries.
28 C		1st S. in Ad. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.4 \\ 8.5 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ possibly	
29 M.		Horace Greely died, aged 61, 1872. Tides $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.5 \\ 8.4 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$	Americans have always been great consumers of eggs and formerly our markets had at times to rely on importation. Since then the machine age has helped out both hen and farmer. Now, despite the enormous consumption of eggs in the United States, our farmers are exporting large quantities to foreign countries.
30 Tu.		St. Andrew. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 9.6 \\ 8.5 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ snow.	

[1937

DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.	Days.	d. m.
	1	21s. 49	7	22 37	13	23 09	19	23 25	25	23 24
	2	21 58	8	22 44	14	23 13	20	23 26	26	23 22
	3	22 07	9	22 50	15	23 17	21	23 27	27	23 20
	4	22 15	10	22 55	16	23 19	22	23 26	28	23 17
	5	22 23	11	23 01	17	23 22	23	23 26	29	23 14
	6	22 30	12	23 06	18	23 24	24	23 25	30	23 10

- New Moon, 2nd day, 6h. 11m., evening, W.
- ☾ First Quarter, 10th day, 8h. 12m., evening, W.
- Full Moon, 17th day, 1h. 52m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 24th day, 9h. 20m., morning, W.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Dec.	Sun Fast.	Moon's Apr.	Full Sea, Boston.	D's	D	D
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.	h. m.	Morn. Even.	Place	Rises. h. m.	Souths. h. m.
335	1	W.	☉	6 54	4 13	9 19	5 58	27 29	9 3/4	10 1/2	Sco	5 40	10 33
336	2	Th.		6 55	4 13	9 18	5 59	26 ●	10 1/2	11	Sgr	sets	11 21
337	3	Fr.		6 56	4 12	9 16	6 1	26 1	11 1/4	11 3/4	Sgr	4 52	0 9
338	4	Sa.		6 57	4 12	9 15	6 2	25 2	11 3/4	—	Cap	5 44	0 58
339	5	S.		6 58	4 12	9 14	6 3	25 3	0 1/4	0 1/2	Cap	6 41	1 45
340	6	M.		6 59	4 12	9 13	6 4	25 4	1	1	Cap	7 39	2 32
341	7	Tu.		7 0	4 12	9 12	6 5	24 5	1 3/4	1 3/4	Aqr	8 38	3 18
342	8	W.		7 1	4 12	9 11	6 6	24 6	2 1/2	2 1/2	Aqr	9 40	4 2
343	9	Th.		7 2	4 12	9 10	6 7	23 7	3 1/4	3 1/4	Psc	10 43	4 47
344	10	Fr.		7 2	4 12	9 10	6 7	23 8	4	4 1/4	Psc	11 46	5 32
345	11	Sa.		7 3	4 12	9 9	6 8	22 9	4 3/4	5	Psc	morn	6 18
346	12	S.		7 4	4 12	9 8	6 9	22 10	5 1/2	6	Ari	0 53	7 8
347	13	M.		7 5	4 12	9 7	6 10	22 11	6 1/2	7	Ari	2 2	8 0
348	14	Tu.		7 6	4 12	9 6	6 11	21 12	7 1/2	8	Tau	3 15	8 57
349	15	W.		7 6	4 12	9 6	6 11	21 13	8 1/4	9	Tau	4 28	9 58
350	16	Th.		7 7	4 13	9 6	6 11	20 14	9 1/4	10	G'm	5 40	11 2
351	17	Fr.		7 8	4 13	9 5	6 12	20 ○	10 1/4	10 3/4	G'm	rises	morn
352	18	Sa.		7 8	4 13	9 5	6 12	19 16	11	11 3/4	Cnc	5 36	0 7
353	19	S.		7 9	4 14	9 5	6 12	19 17	0	—	Cnc	6 50	1 10
354	20	M.		7 9	4 14	9 5	6 12	18 18	0 1/2	1	Leo	8 4	2 9
355	21	Tu.		7 10	4 15	9 5	6 12	18 19	1 1/2	1 3/4	Leo	9 16	3 3
356	22	W.		7 11	4 15	9 4	inc.	17 20	2 1/2	2 3/4	Vir	10 24	3 54
357	23	Th.		7 11	4 16	9 5	0 1	17 21	3 1/4	3 3/4	Vir	11 30	4 42
358	24	Fr.		7 11	4 16	9 5	0 1	16 22	4 1/4	4 3/4	Lib	morn	5 28
359	25	Sa.		7 12	4 17	9 5	0 1	16 23	5 1/4	5 3/4	Lib	0 33	6 13
360	26	S.		7 12	4 18	9 6	0 2	15 24	6 1/4	6 3/4	Lib	1 35	6 58
361	27	M.		7 12	4 18	9 6	0 2	15 25	7	7 1/2	Sco	2 35	7 43
362	28	Tu.		7 13	4 19	9 6	0 2	14 26	8	8 1/2	Sco	3 33	8 30
363	29	W.		7 13	4 20	9 7	0 3	14 27	8 3/4	9 1/4	Sgr	4 30	9 17
364	30	Th.		7 13	4 20	9 7	0 3	13 28	9 1/2	10	Sgr	5 22	10 6
365	31	Fr.		7 14	4 21	9 7	0 3	13 29	10	10 1/2	Sgr	6 11	10 54

DECEMBER hath 31 days.

[1937]



The dim blue skies are bright with stars.
 Dear God — they shone in Palestine
 Like this, and yon pale moon serene
 Looked down among the lowing kine
 On Mary and the Nazarene.

JOHN MASEFIELD
 "Christmas Eve at Sea"

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{9.7} _{8.6} <i>Sunny</i>	In December the farmer should have his barns and cellars filled with the fruits of his handiwork, and this in turn may well contribute to his peace of mind and satisfaction. However, the short days, the many "chores" incident to caring for the flocks and herds, now all indoors and dependent on man's skill and energy for their profitable growth and development, coupled with a temporary feeling of being hemmed in and restricted by the rigors of climate, may bring the farmer some feeling of depression.
2	Th.	♀ Gr. Hel. Stat. annular eclipse. Lat. S. in R.A. ☉ inv. in N.E.U.S.	
3	Fr.	☾ in runs low. Tides { ^{9.8} _{8.6} [2 nd { ^{9.7} _{8.6}	
4	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{9.8} _— <i>but cold.</i>	
5	C	2d Sun. in Ad. Tides { ^{8.6} _{9.7}	
6	M.	St. Nicholas. ♂ ♃. Tides { ^{8.6} _{9.6}	
7	Tu.	Washington met both Houses of Cong. for last time as Pres., 1796. Tides { ^{8.6} _{9.6}	
8	W.	♂ ♂ ☾. Tides { ^{8.6} _{9.3} <i>Probably</i>	
9	Th.	Coast of Venezuela blockaded by British and German warships, 1902. Tides { ^{8.6} _{9.1}	
10	Fr.	☾ on Eq. Tides { ^{8.7} _{9.0}	
11	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{8.9} _{9.0}	Any such low spirits may be quickly overcome by the family that shares its pleasures and enthusiasms, for no vicissitude of climate is more welcomed by the young than that which is evidenced by the first snow of winter. The aggressive nations of the world have been born in cold climates, and in spite of diseases, persons subjected annually to an extended season of invigoratingly cold weather have evidenced the greater longevity. Let no farmer get too old to share this native enthusiasm of his own children.
12	C	3d Sun. in Ad. ♀ Gr. elong. E. Tides { ^{9.3} _{8.8}	
13	M.	☐ ♀ ☉. Tides { ^{9.8} _{9.0}	
14	Tu.	♂ ♂ ☾. Tides { ^{10.3} _{9.2} <i>snow.</i>	
15	W.	U. S. Patent Office destroyed by fire, 1836. Tides { ^{10.8} _{9.4}	
16	Th.	Boston Tea Party, 1773. Tides { ^{11.8} _{9.7} <i>A few</i>	
17	Fr.	☾ in Per. ☾ runs high Tides { ^{11.6} _{9.9}	
18	Sa.	Slavery abolished in U. S., 1862. Tides { ^{11.8} _{10.0} <i>warmer</i>	
19	C	4th S. in Ad. Tides { ^{11.7} _— <i>days.</i>	
20	M.	♀ Stat. in R.A. ☐ ♀ ☉. Tides { ^{10.0} _{11.4}	
21	Tu.	St. Thomas, ♀ in ☉. Tides { ^{10.0} _{10.9}	The rural youngster can make his skis and his snowshoes in the farm shop; he can make use of them economically on occasion to go to school, to gather sap, or to visit the back woodlot. Does human nature have to work at irksome jobs to earn money to buy its pleasure, or can one learn to enjoy the things of beauty and the commonplace, even if it be free and near at hand?
22	W.	☉ en. ♄, WINTER COM. Tides { ^{9.8} _{10.3}	
23	Th.	☾ on eq. ♂ ♀ ☾. Tides { ^{9.6} _{9.6}	
24	Fr.	♀ Stat. in R.A. { ^{9.4} _{8.9} <i>Rain or</i>	
25	Sa.	Christmas. { ^{9.2} _{8.4} <i>snow.</i>	
26	C	1st Sun. a. C. St. Stephen, ♀ in Per. { ^{9.1} _{8.0}	
27	M.	St. John, the Evangelist. { ^{9.0} _{7.9}	
28	Tu.	Holy Innocents. ♀ in ☉. { ^{9.0} _{7.8} <i>Clear</i>	
29	W.	♂ ♀ ☉. Inf. { ^{9.1} _{7.9} <i>and cold.</i>	
30	Th.	☾ in Apo. ☾ runs low. { ^{9.2} _{8.0}	
31	Fr.	East India Company established by charter from Queen Elizabeth, 1600. { ^{9.4} _{8.2}	

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1937

In the year 1937 there will be three Eclipses, two of the Sun and one of the Moon.

- I. *A Total Eclipse of the Sun*, June 8, 1937, invisible in northeastern United States. Visible as a partial Eclipse in northern New Zealand, the Hawaiian Islands, a large part of the Pacific Ocean, the western and northern parts of South America, Central America, southwestern United States, south Florida, and the West India Islands; and as a total Eclipse within a band which extends across the Pacific Ocean and which twice crosses the Equator. The Eclipse begins at a point between the Ellice Islands and the Samoa Islands, in longitude $178^{\circ} 10'$ west from Greenwich, latitude $7^{\circ} 35'$ south; and ends off the coast of Peru, in longitude $82^{\circ} 56'$ west from Greenwich, latitude $8^{\circ} 11'$ south. The duration of totality in this Eclipse is exceptionally long, being 7 minutes, 4 seconds at the point in the Pacific Ocean which is in the center of the path of the Moon's shadow and where the eclipse occurs at noon. The circumstances of the Eclipse, however, are unfavorable to serious investigation by astronomers because the central part of the shadow-path includes no land on which instruments can be mounted.
- II. *A small Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, November 18, 1937. The beginning will be visible generally in the extreme northern and northwestern part of Europe, the British Isles, the Arctic Ocean, the North Atlantic Ocean, North and South America, the Pacific Ocean, and northeastern Asia; and the ending will be visible generally in the Arctic Ocean, the North Atlantic Ocean except the eastern part, North America, South America except the eastern part, the Pacific Ocean, eastern Australia, and northeastern and central Asia.

Moon enters penumbra	November 18 ^d 1 ^h 9 ^m A.M.	Eastern time
Moon enters umbra	2 37 A.M.	
Middle of Eclipse	3 19 A.M.	
Moon leaves umbra	4 0 A.M.	
Moon leaves penumbra	5 29 A.M.	
Magnitude of Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1), 0.150		

- III. *An Annular Eclipse of the Sun*, December 2, 1937, invisible in northeastern United States. Visible as a partial Eclipse in New Guinea, the Philippines, Japan, the eastern edge of Asia, the western edge of North America, and the Pacific Ocean; and as an annular Eclipse within a band which extends nearly across the Pacific Ocean and includes a few small islands but no part of any continent. The Eclipse begins in longitude $153^{\circ} 25'$ east from Greenwich, latitude $17^{\circ} 25'$ north; and ends in longitude $129^{\circ} 14'$ west from Greenwich, latitude $12^{\circ} 46'$ north. At the point on the central line where the Eclipse occurs at noon, the annular phase will last 12 minutes.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY, 1937

A Partial Transit of the Planet Mercury over the Sun's disk will occur on May 11, 1937. It will be invisible in the United States, but will be visible generally in southern Asia, the Philippines, western Australia, the Indian Ocean, and central and southern Africa. The planet's apparent path will be so nearly tangent to the disk of the Sun that only a portion of the black disk of the planet will be seen projected on the Sun.

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1937

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 1, 1937, at 9 A.M., distant from the Sun 91,310,700 miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 4, 1937, at 10 P.M., distant from the Sun 94,426,400 miles.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1937

(A planet is called *Morning Star* when it is above the horizon at sunrise, and *Evening Star* when it is above the horizon at sunset.)

Mercury will be *Evening Star* until January 14, then *Morning Star* until March 25, then *Evening Star* until May 11 (date of transit), then *Morning Star* until July 8, then *Evening Star* until September 14, then *Morning Star* until October 29, then *Evening Star* until December 29, and then *Morning Star* the rest of the year. It will be most favorably situated for being seen as *Evening Star* a few days before and after April 19, and as *Morning Star* a few days before and after September 30.

Venus will be *Evening Star* until April 17, and then *Morning Star* the rest of the year; greatest brilliancy, March 12 and May 23.

Mars will be *Morning Star* until May 19, and then *Evening Star* the rest of the year; nearest Earth (47,000,000 miles), May 27.

Jupiter will be *Morning Star* until July 15, and then *Evening Star* the rest of the year. *Jupiter* and *Mars* will be in close conjunction with one another on October 29.

Saturn will be *Evening Star* until March 16, then *Morning Star* until September 25, and then *Evening Star* the rest of the year. *Saturn* and *Venus* will be in close conjunction with one another on January 23.

THE SEASONS, 1937

Winter begins	1936, December 21, 7h.27m. P. M. —	Sun enters Capricornus,	♑
Spring	" 1937, March 20, 7h.45m. P. M. —	" Aries,	♈
Summer	" 1937, June 21, 3h.12m. P. M. —	" Cancer,	♋
Autumn	" 1937, September 23, 6h.13m. A. M. —	" Libra,	♎
Winter	" 1937, December 22, 1h.22m. A. M. —	" Capricornus,	♑
Spring	" 1938, March 21, 1h.34m. A. M. —	" Aries	♈
Length of Winter, 1936-1937, 89 days, 0 hours, 18 minutes.			
" " Spring,	1937 92 " 19 " 27 "		
" " Summer,	1937 93 " 15 " 1 "		
" " Autumn,	1937 89 " 19 " 9 "		
" " Winter,	1937-1938, 89 " 0 " 12 "		

GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS

used in the OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC

Aphelion. Point farthest from the Sun.

Apogee. Point farthest from the Earth.

Aspect. Relative apparent position in the sky (used principally with reference to the planets, the Sun, and the Moon).

Comet. A celestial body of diffuse, hazy appearance, which revolves in an orbit around the Sun. A fully developed comet consists of (1) a small, bright nucleus, surrounded by (2) a misty envelope called the coma, which extends on the side opposite the Sun into (3) a luminous tail; but in many comets the nucleus, or tail, or both, are lacking. Most known comets have been visible in the telescope only, but some have been visible to the naked eye and a few were spectacularly brilliant. Their orbits, unlike those of the planets, are mostly of high eccentricity and are inclined at the greatest possible variety of angles to the plane of the ecliptic. Many comets have orbits which, as nearly as can be determined, are parabolic; these comets approach the Sun from vast distances beyond the farthest planet, sweep once around the Sun, and recede into the depths of space. Their appearance in the heavens is of course impossible to predict. Others, moving in elliptic orbits, pass perihelion at regular intervals and can be predicted long in advance.

Conjunction. The same right ascension or celestial longitude. Used with reference to any two heavenly bodies, as the planets, the Sun and the Moon.

Conjunction, inferior. The conjunction of the planet Mercury or the planet Venus with the Sun is said to be inferior when the planet is between the Earth and the Sun.

Conjunction, superior. The conjunction of Mercury or Venus is said to be superior when the Sun is between the Earth and the planet.

Day's Increase (or decrease). This quantity, tabulated in the Almanac, is the difference between the length of the day in question and that of the shortest (or longest) day of the year.

Declination. Apparent distance north or south of the celestial equator. The Sun's declination, in degrees and minutes, is tabulated at the top of the left-hand pages.

Dip of the horizon. The depression of the apparent, or sea horizon below the true, or astronomical, horizon. The dip increases with the observer's height above sea-level.

Dominical Letter. The Sunday letter. The letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G being applied to the first seven days of any common year, the dominical letter for that year is the letter thus pertaining to the first Sunday. The intercalation of an extra day in Leap year shifts the dominical letter, for the part of the year which follows February 29, one place backward.

Eccentricity. As applied to the orbit of a comet or planet, this term signifies the ratio of the Sun's distance from the center of the orbit to the mean of the perihelion and aphelion distances. It is a measure of the non-circularity of the orbit.

Eclipse. The darkening of one heavenly body by another. The Almanac mentions (1) eclipses of the Sun, in which the Moon passes between the Sun and the observer, and (2) eclipses of the Moon, in which the Moon enters the shadow of the Earth. An eclipse may be partial or total according as the body is partly or wholly obscured; or an eclipse of the Sun may be annular, in which case the Moon, though it becomes centered on the disk of the Sun, is so far from the Earth that its apparent diameter is less than the Sun's, so that a ring, or annulus, of sunlight shows around the Moon. By far the most interesting eclipses, and also, for any given locality, the rarest, are total eclipses of the Sun.

Ecliptic. The apparent annual path of the Sun among the stars; or, the great circle which is the intersection of the celestial sphere with the plane of the Earth's orbit. It intersects the celestial equator at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, at the *equinoxes*.

Elongation. Apparent distance from the Sun. The planets Mercury and Venus, in their orbital motion, appear to oscillate from one side of the Sun to the other and back. The times of their greatest elongations are given in the Almanac.

Epact. The age of the "calendar Moon" at the beginning of the year. The calendar Moon is a fictitious Moon used in determining the date of Easter, made purposely to differ from the real Moon so that Easter may not coincide with the Jewish Passover. Easter is defined as the first Sunday after the first full "calendar" Moon following the Sun's passage of the vernal equinox.

Equator, celestial. The great circle of the celestial sphere midway between the poles.

Equator, terrestrial. The imaginary circle on the Earth's surface midway between the Earth's north and south poles. The celestial and terrestrial equators lie in the same plane.

Full sea. High water, or high tide.

Golden Number. The number of the year in the Metonic cycle. This is a cycle of 19 years established in Greece by Meton in the year 432 BC. It is almost exactly equal to 235 synodic months (a synodic month being the interval between successive new Moons), so that in years which have the same golden number the Moon's phases recur on the same dates.

Heliocentric latitude. Apparent distance north or south of the ecliptic, as seen from the Sun.

Horizon. The true, or astronomical, horizon is the great circle which is the intersection with the celestial sphere of a level plane passing through the observer's position. The apparent horizon is the line which limits the observer's view of the sky.

Inclination. As applied to the orbit of a comet or planet, inclination signifies the angle between the plane of that orbit and the plane of the Earth's orbit, or ecliptic.

Julian Period. A period proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 AD to harmonize chronological systems. Its length is 7980 Julian years, being the least common multiple of the solar cycle, the Metonic cycle, and the Roman indiction. The first year of the Julian Period was 4713 BC, which was the year 1 in each of the three component cycles. The designation of a year in the Julian period is intelligible to any chronologist, whatever may be his religion.

Latitude (of a place on the Earth). The angle between the direction of gravity at the place and the plane of the Earth's equator. It is a measure of the distance of the place from the equator.

Length of Days. Time-interval between sunrise and sunset.

Longitude (of a place on the Earth). Arc of the equator between the meridian of the place and another meridian chosen as a standard, usually that of Greenwich, England.

Meridian. Great circle of the celestial sphere passing vertically north and south, through zenith and poles. Also, a north-south line on the surface of the Earth.

Meteor. A small, solid body which, revolving in an orbit around the Sun, enters the Earth's atmosphere and is made luminous by the consequent sudden stoppage of its swift flight. Often erroneously called a *falling* or *shooting star*. After falling upon the Earth, the body is called a *meteorite*.

Moon's Place. As tabulated in the Almanac, this signifies the sign of the zodiac occupied by the Moon.

Moon Souths. Moon is on the meridian, due south of the observer.

Morning and Evening Stars. A planet is called Morning Star when it is above the horizon at sunrise, and Evening Star when it is above the horizon at sunset.

Node. The point at which a heavenly body apparently crosses the ecliptic; ascending if northward, descending if southward.

Opposition. Elongation of 180° . At opposition, a planet appears opposite the Sun.

Penumbra. Partial shadow.

Perigee. Point nearest the Earth.

Perihelion. Point nearest the Sun.

Phases of the Moon. The four principal phases of the Moon are: (1) *New Moon*,

which occurs when, for the month, the Moon is most nearly between the Earth and the Sun; (2) *First Quarter*, which occurs about a week after New Moon when the angle Sun-Moon-Earth is 90° and half the Moon's illuminated side, or a quarter of the Moon, is visible; (3) *Full Moon*, when the Moon is most nearly opposite the Sun; and (4) *Last Quarter*, when the angle Sun-Moon-Earth is again 90° .

Planet. An opaque body which revolves around the Sun in a nearly circular orbit near the plane of the ecliptic. The principal planets, in order of distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. Of these, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are brilliantly conspicuous to the naked eye, and Mercury also is bright but so near the Sun as to be found only with some difficulty. A planet may be distinguished from the "fixed" stars by its comparatively steady light and, if watched for a few nights, by the fact that it does not remain fixed relative to apparently neighboring stars.

Pole. Point in the sky around which the apparent diurnal rotation of the sky takes place; point where the Earth's axis intersects the celestial sphere.

Quadrature. Elongation of 90° .

Refraction, atmospheric. Bending of the light of a heavenly body within the Earth's atmosphere, which causes the body to seem higher in the sky than it really is.

Right ascension. Apparent distance, measured along the celestial equator eastward, from the vernal equinox.

Rising, setting. Appearing upon the horizon. The times of rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, given in the Almanac, are the times at which the upper point of the body's disk would appear at the true horizon to an observer at sea level. They are therefore corrected for atmospheric refraction, but not for dip.

Roman Indiction. An arbitrary cycle of 15 years used in Roman and ecclesiastical history. The year 1 of the first cycle was the year 313 AD.

Runs high, runs low. Has greatest declination, north or south; has greatest or least altitude in the sky at meridian passage. Used in reference to the Moon.

Signs of the zodiac. Ancient divisions of the zodiac, each 30° in length, beginning at the vernal equinox and named for the twelve zodiacal constellations.

Solar Cycle. A period of 28 years, after which the days of the week, in the ancient Julian calendar, fell on the same days of the year.

Sun fast, Sun slow. Difference between local apparent solar time (sun-dial time) and the kind of time (Eastern Standard) used in the Almanac. The Sun is "fast" when the sun-dial indicates noon before Eastern standard noon. At Boston and vicinity the Sun is always "fast," but farther west it is alternately "fast" and "slow."

Stationary. Having no apparent motion among the stars. The apparent motion of each planet among the stars is of a zigzag nature, being toward the east for a considerable time, then westward for a shorter time, and then again eastward. At the points of reversal the planet is "stationary."

Time. The time of day, or number of hours and minutes since a certain point in the sky, chosen for reference, was on the meridian. For *apparent solar time* (sundial time) the point of reference is the Sun. Since the Sun moves in the sky at a rate which is not constant, it is impracticable to make clocks keep apparent solar time, and so a fictitious "mean sun," which moves in the celestial equator with uniform speed, is used instead, giving *mean solar time*. *Standard time* is the mean solar time of a certain meridian which is chosen as standard for a considerable region; these meridians are chosen at regular intervals from Greenwich, and *Eastern Standard Time* is Greenwich mean solar time minus exactly five hours. For further details, see the Almanac for 1934.

Umbra. Complete shadow.

Vernal Equinox. The point at which, in its apparent annual motion, the Sun crosses the celestial equator from south to north; the point occupied by the Sun at the moment of the beginning of Spring.

Zodiac. The belt of sky, eighteen degrees wide, which has the ecliptic as its central line. It contains the twelve zodiacal constellations and, at all times, the Sun, Moon, and principal planets.

RECENT COMETS

During the year which ended June 30, 1936, two new comets were discovered and one old comet was observed on a return visit to the vicinity of the Earth. These comets were as follows:

1. Comas-Sola's comet of 1927, detected by Jeffers at the Lick Observatory in California, August 12, 1935. This is a faint periodic comet having a rounded orbit with a perihelion distance of 165 million miles, a period of eight and one-half years, and an inclination to the plane of the Earth's orbit of about fourteen degrees. It reached its perihelion on October 6, 1935.

2. Comet 1935 d, a faint new comet discovered by Van Biesbroeck at the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, August 21, 1935. Orbit parabolic. Inclination 66 degrees. Perihelion passage May 6, 1936, at a distance of 380 million miles from the Sun.

3. Comet 1936 a, a new comet discovered by Peltier at Delphos, Ohio, May 15, 1936. Orbit parabolic. Inclination 79 degrees. Perihelion passage July 9, 1936, at a distance of 102 million miles from the Sun. The motion of this comet was related to that of the Earth in such a way that, for several weeks after its discovery, the comet appeared almost stationary in the northern sky, then it moved rapidly south, and then seemed almost stationary in the southern sky. During the latter part of July, 1936, this comet was faintly visible to the unaided eye.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS AND PLANETS BY THE MOON, 1937

It happens not infrequently that, as the Moon moves in its orbit around the Earth, it passes between us and a star, so that the star is concealed. This phenomenon is called an occultation, its beginning being called the immersion, and its ending, the emersion. If the star is bright, its occultation may be readily observed by the unaided eye; otherwise, a telescope must be employed in order to see the star in the strong moonlight. Occultations of the bright planets are the most easily observable of all occultations.

During the year 1937, the following occultations of stars and planets brighter than the fifth magnitude will be visible in the northeastern part of the United States. The times given are for Boston; for other points, the times will differ, in some cases by several minutes.

Date	Star	Magnitude	Immersion	Emersion
Jan. 24	ζ Geminorum	3.7	8:37 P.M.	9:52 P.M.
Feb. 18	τ Tauri	4.3	7:44 P.M.	8:54 P.M.
Mar. 17	χ Tauri	4.4	7:03 P.M.	8:13 P.M.
May 1	ξ Sagittarii	3.6	2:11 A.M.	3:30 A.M.
May 24	δ Scorpii	2.5	9:01 P.M.	10:25 P.M.
June 30	κ Piscium	4.9	0:40 A.M.	1:49 A.M.
July 4	δ Arietis	4.5	3:47 A.M.	4:21 A.M.
July 21	ξ Sagittarii	3.6	8:43 P.M.	10:07 P.M.
Aug. 3	Venus	-3.6	2:14 A.M.	2:47 A.M.
Aug. 14	δ Scorpii	2.5	7:05 P.M.	8:01 P.M.
Sept. 26	ο Tauri	4.8	3:30 A.M.	4:17 A.M.
Oct. 23	ι Tauri	4.7	0:33 A.M.	1:49 A.M.
Oct. 27	α Cancri	4.3	0:07 A.M.	1:05 A.M.
Nov. 13	κ Piscium	4.9	5:28 P.M.	6:24 P.M.
Nov. 19	ζ Tauri	3.0	11:07 P.M.	12:01 A.M.
				Nov. 20

STARS

By ROBERT FROST

How countlessly they congregate
O'er our tumultuous snow,
Which flows in shapes as tall as trees
When wintry winds do blow!—

As if with keenness for our fate,
Our faltering few steps on
To white rest, and a place of rest
Invisible at dawn,—

And yet with neither love nor hate,
Those stars like some snow-white
Minerva's snow-white marble eyes
Without the gift of sight.

—Reprinted from "Collected Poems of Robert Frost"
by permission of the author.

CAPE COD

By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

I suppose that, of all questions asked a writer of Cape Cod stories, the following is asked more frequently than any other:

"Is the Cape like the Cape you used to know as a boy? Or is it and are its people changed beyond recognition?"

I have answered the question a good many times, and in a recent book of mine, "Cape Cod Yesterdays," I answered it more or less as follows:

This country of ours, is, as we all must realize, rapidly becoming standardized. Good roads, motors, increasing and improving railway facilities, long-distance telephones, radios, airplanes—all of these are annihilating distance, and sections which were more or less isolated are now in close touch with other sections.

Consequently, the people of a locality are losing the local habits of life and customs of speech which made them distinctive. Prophesying is a risky profession but, nevertheless, it would seem fairly safe to prophesy that, and before very long, all Americans are going to be pretty much alike.

When the author was a boy in a Cape Cod village, there was a firm belief that there was something distinctive to a Cape Codder, something which made him different and recognizable wherever he might be—to another Cape Codder, that is. A friend of mine, born and brought up on the Cape, and who, having made a substantial fortune in a midwestern city, had returned to his native village to spend the years left to him, told this story:

He said that he and his family were taking a trip up the Nile in one of the Cook steamers. Leaning over the rail near the bow of that steamer he noticed a man whose appearance interested him. He watched this man for some time. Then he walked over and accosted him. "Pardon me," he said, "but I am going to ask you a personal question. What part of Cape Cod did you come from?"

The man turned and inspected him carefully. "I hail from Wellfleet," he said. "What part of Cape Cod did you come from?"

Now I can't vouch for the truth of this story, but, knowing the man who told it, I believe it. Being a Cape Codder, I should want to believe it anyhow. "Capers" are proud of the Cape, its low rolling hills, its pine groves, its little lakes, its surf bordered beaches, its white-painted or gray-shingled houses, its sturdy, law-abiding, dryly witty people. We brag of them whenever we have an opportunity.

Again, when the author was a youngster, there was a saying that the Cape Codder born and bred—or, excuse me, brought up—was perfectly certain of three things. First, that Cape Cod was the finest place in the world. Second, that Cape Codders were the finest people in the world. Third, that he himself was finer than any other Cape Codder.

The Cape was left ever so much more to itself then. There were summer boarders and visitors from the city, but not nearly so many of them. The winter populations of the towns were then almost as large as the summer populations. We welcomed our city friends, but we did not change our mode of life to suit their convenience. If we chose to "cal'late" or "presume likely" when expressing our opinion, we did so. We took our guests driving over our sandy roads and if they ventured to wonder why our buggies and carryalls were several inches wider from wheel to wheel than those to which they were accustomed in urban districts, we let them wonder. The broad-gauged vehicles were made for us, made for Cape Cod customers by the builders. They had been made that way for generations. They suited us, and that was sufficient.

We do not use them any more, but that is because our roads, the vast majority of them, are no longer rutted. We have our automobiles now and our roads are like city roads. Our towns are, in summer, crowded with city sojourners and we are delighted to have them so. Our streets and our beaches are bordered with handsome cottages or homes where people come with their families in the late spring and remain until the fall. They have learned to love the Cape and its people. And, in learning to understand the locality and its habitants, they readily recognize the fact that the Cape Codder is still, in spite of his sophistication, just as sturdily independent and self-respecting as he always was.

ARE FARMERS OVER-EDUCATED?

By M. GALE EASTMAN, Dean, College of Agriculture,
University of New Hampshire

It is not insignificant that the great business of agriculture must have its day; that farm production managers are now reaping their full share of appraisal and criticism. Not only has there been concern among the rural people for a decade and a half because their best efforts have failed in the post-war vicissitudes to merit a fair share of the national income, but also our people as a whole are now increasingly conscious of a problem of adjustment between "big business," so-called, and agriculture, in the sense that the interrelationships may be important for the welfare of all concerned.

Standing in the great city of Chicago forty years ago, one of our greatest American orators said: "Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again, as if by magic; but destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the country." There have been years since, and decades, when that sentiment was losing ground, when such a statement would have appeared ridiculous, or at least most sadly in contrast to the more widely written and spoken wisdom of the day. More recent developments, however, leading apparently to inescapable "hard times," and to economic disaster, in spite of all the skill and perfection of the great city industries and their captains, give us pause for thought. Possibly our "Ship of State" rides less securely than necessary because of some flaw in the "set of the sails," even though the sails themselves may indeed be scientifically no less than perfect.

The early and superficial recovery of mechanical business from the short recession immediately following the World War, culminating, finally, in the financial orgies of the late 20's, made any plaint of the farmers difficult to recognize. Even if heard, the farmer's appeal was easily answered to the satisfaction of "Captains of Industry" on the basis that farmers were poor business men. They had neither organized nor directed their enterprises intelligently; they had grossly overproduced without cause and were inexcusable.

The farmer scarcely had a chance to suggest that his was a biological business and not a mechanical one; that, having planted his wheat in the fall it might be economical to harvest it, even though the summer price had been cut in half; that, having spent the better part of a life-time developing a herd of fine, pure-bred dairy cattle, he could hardly afford to sell out on a falling market the first month that milk prices failed to offset his grain bill. Agricultural producers have been given little credit for the fact that they have been decreasing production rather drastically since the War and in comparison to the previous decade. Little cognizance was accorded the farmer's labor situation. With 80 per cent of all farm labor furnished by his own family, surely he could not dismiss his helpers in any large numbers as a protection to his business. Less attempt has been made to mitigate his suffering by a proper explanation even of the real difficulties to be found on the demand side of the balance. Farm business in the United States has been in a more or less continuous depression for nearly two decades, and for all of that period the changes on the consumer end of the balance have been widespread and significant.

The falling off of an enormous foreign market for agricultural products due to our sudden change from a debtor to a creditor nation, and the reduction of our horse-population by ten million head, which, doubtless, had been consuming the product from three times as many acres of tillage land, have been given all too little emphasis. More recently the seriously-curtailed buying power of more than three-quarters of our own human population who are living elsewhere than on farms, but who depend on the more than six million farmers for their daily bread, has been little understood.

Thus is re-emphasized, in a way, after the more recent war, the aims of our agricultural colleges which were established following the Civil War. At that time and for generations—yes, for centuries and perhaps eons of time—Man's principal concern had been to find enough food to go around. He was ever striving, and for the major portion of the time rather discouragingly, to increase food as fast as population. Near the beginning of the 19th century, Malthus, in Europe, put in words much to that effect as a result of his exhaustive and sympathetic researches. Others, much more recently, had confirmed the Malthusian findings or expressed new alarms of a similar nature.

Yet today, for many, the belief has been easy that our country, if not the world, has through some subtle alchemy suddenly oversupplied itself with farm products. The fact that a little handful of American farmers, representing barely four per cent of the world's producers, following the opening up of our Middle West, and the application of science to agriculture, has made an unprecedented contribution to the world's larder, wins for these same farmers little praise in times like these. Our principal concern seems to be to find someone to blame.

The challenge to learn to produce, to help to feed the increasing millions that have lived to double the population of the world in a short century just passed, has been gloriously met by our own American farmers, through the soil resources of a great country, and no less by the ambition and education of their own personnel. Before the War, this country was exporting more agricultural products to supply the rest of the world than all other countries put together. Representing only one-twenty-fifth of the farmers of the world, we came to produce, annually, 70 per cent of all the corn grown in the world, 60 per cent of all the cotton, 50 per cent of the tobacco, 25 per cent of all the oats and hay, and 20 per cent of the wheat. To these examples of crops might be added nearly half the production of hogs and one-fourth of the cattle of the world.

But is the world oversupplied? Do we need curtailed production, or do we need a better distribution? Should we warn great countries like China and India against overproduction in their development lest they might starve to death? Has there ever been a prosperity in America when the rank and file of humanity had an oversupply of the world's goods, or even an adequate food supply according to scientific dietary standards? In other words, because the agricultural colleges of our land have helped in the past half-century to stimulate and make possible a most extraordinary contribution to the world's greatest need, as voiced by the leaders of thought, until we have imagined ourselves oversupplied, it does not mean that their work is completed. Is it not obvious that we suffer from the semblance of oversupply only because we are unable to consume? The very fact that we can stand knee-deep in wheat and starve for bread is evidence that there are adjustments yet to be made through better education and better interpretations of what we learn. We could eat more normally and adequately if we could process and deliver. Someone needs to perfect the interchange between producer and consumer.

American agricultural colleges teach not only the techniques of production of crops and animals, but also something of the relation of prices to production; the principles of cooperation; the interrelationships, social and economic, of urban and rural life. Some of the time once devoted to grindstone work and greasing the wheelbarrow must be diverted to the consideration of national problems, if not international. The requirements for graduation must include much training for statesmanship as well as in the niceties of playing nurse-maid to a dairy cow. Education is the one safe thing to stress in good times and in bad. Only when we can all know and understand and appreciate shall we have attained some larger measure of the abundant life.

GARDENING WITH THE YOUNG FOLKS

By MRS. LEON W. BATCHELDER

Would you like to have your child love a garden? To this end, you as a parent must first love the garden yourself as well as the child with a true affection. One comforting thought to harbor is that it is never too early nor too late to start. Of all the children the wide world over, those blest with a home in the country are the most fortunate. There has always been a close tie between children and growing things; they belong together. Angelo Patri says that if a child had no other sort of education save that which he needed to make a garden flourish, he would be well educated.

The three-year-old soon outgrows the narrow physical limits of his garden to take in all the beauties and wonders of Nature herself. Gardening is the gateway to life, and opens the door to the study of birds, animals and insects, as well as wild flowers, trees, rock formations, weather conditions, and even the stars. Last but not least, let us not forget for Sonny and Dad the art of fishing; for one never can spade in the garden without turning up some likely-looking fish worms.

But to get to the actual work of planning a small child's garden. First of all, get the child garden tools suitable to his size—a hoe, shovel, and rake. A small watering can is absolutely necessary, as are blue denim overalls. Select a small sunny patch of ground, spade it deeply and fertilize well. Let the child watch you do it and help a little. He can pick up the stones and wheel them away in his wheelbarrow, or can make an edge of them around his garden. A low fence around the garden with a space left for a tiny path of flat stones through the garden-patch makes it seem more like Mummy's and Dad's. A small piece of new white-pine board with the young owner's name painted on it and placed in a corner of the garden adds interest. My older boy had a sign last year which read—"Carl's Garden, Visitors Welcome," while his brother's sign warned all callers, "Jack's Garden,—Keep Out."

After the garden has been well spaded and fertilized, select seeds that will show quick growth and will flourish in spite of frequent handlings. Don't be afraid to get out in your oldest clothes and get mussed up; it's lots of fun! Your neighbors may think you are a "little off," but let them; they don't know what they are missing. And, Mothers, learn not to be afraid of toads, bugs, frogs and worms. Fear indicates that we know nothing about them and their life habits. When one takes time to learn more about them, he finds them intensely interesting and absolutely harmless when properly handled. You need only to write the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington or your State University to find in the various departments—botany, horticulture, geology, animal husbandry, agronomy, etc.—a wealth of material for further study.

It is a whole education in itself to help a child with his garden. There are questions and discussions that arise. Be honest with your child and say, "I don't know," for a lack of knowledge is not too serious. The will and desire to know and to do justifies all. The child is quick to sense your reactions, and will respond to the satisfaction of finding the answers through you and the resources of nature and science at your command. The child who has early been taught the delights of gardening in all its various forms can never go wrong. He will have a life-long interest to follow which will get more and more fascinating all the way.

If you lack room on your home grounds, much can be done with the young folks by using a few "flats," flower pots or a window box. There really is no excuse for not doing some gardening with our children, for it is our privilege to prove to the youngsters that the gardener is the richest person alive in the things that are most worthwhile.

SOURCES OF NITROGEN IN FERTILIZERS

By DR. T. G. PHILLIPS,

Agricultural Chemistry Department, University of New Hampshire

Compounds of nitrogen are needed for the growth of both plants and animals. Plants depend on bacteria in the soil to supply them with the simple compounds of nitrogen, such as ammonia and nitrates, which they need. The plants convert these into complex nitrogen containing materials called proteins. These proteins made by plants are the nitrogen compounds that animals use in building their own bodies. As they die, both plant and animal bodies return to the soil, where their proteins are converted by bacteria into simple nitrogen compounds which are then ready for use by the next crop of plants.

There is an immense amount of nitrogen in the air, but it is not combined, and so cannot be used by plants. To a limited extent the bacteria in the soil are able to convert the nitrogen of the air into compounds that plants can use. Thus under natural conditions the amount of nitrogen compounds in the soil tends to increase, and virgin soils are likely to be very fertile. When crops are removed from the soil, however, its content of nitrogen compounds is decreased, it becomes less fertile, and it is necessary to add fertilizers containing nitrogen compounds in order to secure good yields of crops.

Nitrogen does not combine with other elements easily, and the compounds it forms are rather unstable. For these reasons nitrogen compounds are quite expensive. For many years there have been, aside from farmyard manure, three main sources of nitrogen compounds that have been reasonable enough in price so that they could be used in fertilizers.

(1) Animal tankage, fish meal and other by-products of packing houses and rendering plants. In this group may be included also cottonseed meal and linseed meal. The better grades of all of these have become so valuable as feeds for animals that it is not profitable to use any great amount of them in fertilizers.

(2) During the coking of coal the small amounts of nitrogen compounds in the coal are converted into ammonia. This is combined with sulfuric acid to make sulfate of ammonia, which is used extensively in fertilizers.

(3) On a high and very dry plateau in northern Chile there are large deposits of nitrate of soda. For many years this was so much the largest source of nitrogen compounds that its owners were able to control the price of these substances throughout the world.

Nature combines the free nitrogen of the air with other elements and so supplies man with such nitrogen compounds as are available for his use. This supply is too small, however, to meet modern needs adequately. For many years chemists have been trying to make nitrogen compounds cheaply enough so that the products might be available for general use.

Two processes have been operating for some time, one combines nitrogen with oxygen in an electric arc, and another combines nitrogen with calcium carbide in an electric furnace, forming calcium cyanamide. Both methods are successful, and both produce nitrogen compounds that are used in fertilizers, but neither is quite cheap enough to take the control of the world market away from the Chilean deposits.

At about the time the world war started, two men in Germany had perfected a third method for making nitrogen compounds. Their method was the direct combination of nitrogen and hydrogen to form ammonia. This is a very simple process, but a very hard one to perfect, because these two elements combine readily only when their mixture is treated in a certain very definite way.

Since the war this method, the Haber-Bosch process, has come into use in other countries, including our own. Many substances may be made from the product, ammonia. Ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, nitric acid and sodium nitrate, and urea are some of the most important.

Not only are these compounds of nitrogen produced synthetically, but also they are made comparatively cheaply so that the monopoly formerly enjoyed by the owners of the Chilean deposits has been broken. This has resulted in such a marked decrease in the cost of nitrogen compounds in fertilizers that they can be used profitably in amounts much greater than was possible a few years ago.

A NEW OUTLOOK FOR THE WOODLOT OWNER

(Written for The Old Farmer's Almanac)

By A. C. CLINE

Assistant Director, Harvard Forest, Harvard University

The greatly increased public interest in soil conservation and its many specific objectives of control of floods, erosion and dust storms, and the upbuilding of degraded soils has served to direct attention in the East to the condition of the forests, especially the farm and home woodlots, which constitute such a large portion of the forested area. Unfortunately, many of them are in a depleted and deteriorated condition as a result of past misuse and neglect. While great advances have been made in the application of scientific methods of production to nearly every other part of the farm enterprise, the adoption of such methods in growing tree crops has made little headway. The reasons for this difference are not hard to find. It was not many years ago when people thought that woodlots should simply be allowed to grow up, and then be cut off clean, bringing in an income perhaps once in the lifetime of the owner, and requiring no further attention until the land again produced something of merchantable value. This policy of letting nature take her course in the woodlot has led to the same sort of waste and impoverishment as would the neglect of any other farm crop, the main difference being in the length of time involved. Trees grow more slowly than corn or potatoes, but they are subject to the same influences of soil and climate, to interference by weeds, to arrested growth by overcrowding, and to injury by insect pests and diseases. Failure to regulate or control these various growth influences, as far as man is able to do so economically, accounts in part for the present run-down condition of our woodlots. And, when to this is added the destructive influence of the clear-cutting practices so common in the past, the result inevitably is a growing stock made up to a considerable extent of inferior and defective trees of little worth—a condition which to most owners appears to be little short of hopeless. Admittedly, much time and money, or labor, may be required to build up a good growing stock, but time, together with a working knowledge of how to grow a tree crop, far outweighs the need for any considerable direct outlay of cash. As explained by the writer in previous editions of *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, there are several thoroughly reliable forest improvement practices which the small owner may use to his great advantage and with little expenditure of labor. Such treatments as weeding, release cutting, girdling, thinning, pruning and selective cutting will work wonders in increasing the productiveness and value of existing woodlots, especially in the case of the better stocked stands growing on good soils.

But cultural practices in the woods will not alone suffice to make woodlot forestry a profitable undertaking. Hand in hand with them must go improved manufacture and marketing of the products, if the owner is ever to get full value for his stumpage. All past experience has shown that small quantities of material, particularly saw log stumpage or lumber, cannot be well manufactured or advantageously sold by the individual owner under the old methods of milling and selling. There has been a tremendous loss of potential values through small, portable mill operations and the sale of lum-

ber as a poorly sawed, unfinished and ungraded product. To the end that better prices for woodlot products may be obtained and the practice of forestry encouraged, the formation of co-operative associations of woodlot owners gives great promise. At least two already have been formed in the Northeast, and the next decade undoubtedly will witness the establishment of many more, covering all kinds of products, such as lumber, pulpwood, poles, fuelwood and Christmas trees. By bringing together at one centrally located manufacturing plant the rough products of hundreds of small ownerships, the finished products may be made and sold according to the exacting needs of present day markets, and with manifold benefits to both producer and consumer. While the first aim will be higher prices for existing stumpage, through more efficient manufacturing and marketing, the necessary assurance of a sustained yield of raw products from a given locality will require the early adoption of conservative forest management for all properties within the co-operative. Obviously, the deteriorated condition of the forests in many sections will prove a handicap for a number of years, and it may well be that the gains from co-operative marketing will need to be supplemented at the start by further public aid to the private owner. Even now, under the Soil Conservation Act, farmers in certain states may receive grants from the federal government for planting forest trees and for fencing woodlots to prevent the destructive effects of grazing. By one means or another conservative practices on all privately owned forest land are bound to come to pass in time, for no country can maintain its social and economic well-being and indefinitely continue to neglect its forests.

Meanwhile, the primary and immediate consideration of every interested woodlot owner is the development of a good growing stock. Where seed trees of desirable species are present in older stands, the forest canopy may be so opened up through partial or selective cutting as to encourage the start of a new generation of tree seedlings. Such light cuttings made periodically, in contrast with clear cutting the entire woodlot, are soil-conserving in character, and fit in ideally with the needs for home use products, as well as for income at short intervals. Oftentimes a fine new growing stock may be developed without any planting whatsoever. Where woodlots have been cut over within recent years, and where the new growth contains enough good trees to make a satisfactory final crop, weedings and improvement cuttings will serve to free the good elements and eliminate the bad. The last three editions of *The Old Farmer's Almanac* contain forestry articles which describe how these treatments are made. There are thousands of acres of young, volunteer second-growth which may be put in fine growing condition, again without any need of planting. Planting will be necessary, of course, in the case of cut-over land which is not restocking, or of open or pasture land to be added to the wooded area.

In the application of any or all of these treatments the advice of public agencies may be had for the asking. Every owner should know that guidance in the management of his woodlot may be obtained from competent foresters employed by the Agricultural Extension Service of his state. The names and addresses of state extension directors and county agents will be found in this edition of the *Almanac*. The wise owner will start improving his woodlot now, with growing assurance of ample future rewards.

August 12, 1936.

A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Argentina.—S.A. republic; area 1,153,418 sq. mi.; estimated pop. 12,000,000. Capital Buenos Aires (pop. 2,230,000).

Bolivia.—S.A. republic; area 506,000 sq. mi.; pop. 3,000,000. Capital La Paz (pop. 150,165).

Brazil.—S.A. republic; known also as United States of Brazil; area 3,285,319 sq. mi.; pop. 43,000,000. Capital Rio de Janeiro (pop. 1,157,873).

Canada.—British dominion; area 3,648,723 sq. mi.; pop. 10,376,786. Capital Ottawa (pop. 126,872).

Chile.—S.A. republic; area 281,820 sq. mi.; pop. 4,276,411. Capital Santiago (pop. 620,000).

Costa Rica.—Republic, the southern state of Central America; area 23,000 sq. mi.; pop. about 500,000. Capital San Jose (pop. 57,047).

Cuba.—Republic and largest of the W. India islands; area 41,000 sq. mi.; pop. 4,011,088. Capital Havana (pop. 584,893). Chief products tobacco, sugar, bananas.

Dominican Republic.—Part of the island of Santo Domingo, the republic of Haiti, occupying western part; area 19,325; pop. 1,022,000. Capital Santo Domingo (pop. 45,000).

Ecuador.—Republic on Pacific Coast of S. America; area 118,627 sq. mi.; pop. about 1,700,000. Capital Quito (pop. 104,000).

Guatemala.—Republic of Central America; area 48,290 sq. mi.; pop. 2,500,000. Capital Guatemala (pop. 134,400).

Haiti.—Republic of the W. Indies, the western portion of the island of San Domingo; area 10,204 sq. mi.; pop. 2,300,000. Capital Port au Prince (pop. 79,797).

Honduras.—Republic of Central America; area 44,275 sq. mi.; pop. 773,408.

Mexico.—Republic of N.A., occupying S. extension towards Central America; area 767,168 sq. mi.; pop. 16,524,639. Capital Mexico City (pop. 1,029,078).

Newfoundland.—Dominion of Brit. Empire; area 42,734 sq. mi.; pop. 264,089. Capital St. John's (pop. 44,483).

Nicaragua.—Central American republic; area 49,200 sq. mi.; pop. about 700,000.

Peru.—S.A. republic; area 533,916 sq. mi.; pop. 5,500,500. Capital Lima (pop. 281,435).

Salvador.—Republic of Central America; area 13,173 sq. mi.; pop. 1,700,000. Capital San Salvador (pop. 98,455).

United States of America.—Federal republic of 48 States and 1 Federal district; gross area 3,743,529 sq. mi.; pop. about 123,000,000. Capital New York (pop. 7,601,575); political capital Washington (pop. 486,869).

Uruguay.—S.A. republic; area 72,000 sq. mi.; pop. 1,808,000. Capital Montevideo (pop. 667,212).

Venezuela.—S. American republic; area 400,000 sq. mi.; pop. 3,026,000. Capital Caracas (pop. 141,349).

SPECIAL NOTE

The late Carroll J. Swan, former publisher and editor of *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, was unusual during his lifetime in the way he devoted his exceptional talents of leadership and organization to constructive work in behalf of charitable and civic causes. In recognition of this unselfish service, there has been established a Fund to commemorate his accomplishments, known as the **CARROLL J. SWAN MEMORIAL FUND FOR CHILDREN'S CHARITIES**, the purpose of which is to give summer outings of two weeks' duration to underprivileged children. A responsible Trustee and a permanent committee of representative Boston men and women have been appointed to administer this Fund. Readers of *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, who enjoyed the periodical under Col. Swan's editorship and who wish to subscribe, may secure all necessary information from Ralph M. Eastman, Chairman, c/o State Street Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

CHARADES by Arthur W. Bell

1
My First has teeth without a jaw,
Unto My Last we all return;
May never dolly's fond mama
My Whole's prosaic presence learn.

2
Still side by side, reversed in place
My First and Last the gamut grace;
And side by side, upon my soul,
'Tis very cozy on my Whole.

3
My First wafts the air,
My Last pays his fare,
My Whole is a blare.

4
My First
A member of a creeping crowd
Or unit of a flying cloud.

My Last
Regarded as a stellar sign
Is less or greater in design.
My Last, imagined, constitutes
My Whole,
Oft striking terror to the child-
ish soul.

5
My humble First is not at home
Within My Last which caps the comb;
And forms My Whole, a busy dome.

6
My First spurred on by those to blame
Endures the horrors of the pit;
When of the same My Last you name,
Then we have heard the last of it:
And with My Whole we pledge a friend
Where spirit doth with spirit blend.

7
My First, the surface of the globe,
Wherein My Last will root and probe.
The shadow of My Total's girth
Will drive this prophet back to earth.

8
My First is like My Second,
Identical the two,
Thus either for the other,
Its counterpart, will do;
Reciprocally ditto,
In meaning thus succinct,
The two will make, united,
My Whole today extinct.

9
My First do the eyes of today,
My Last did the eyes of the past,
In rhythmic reciprocal play
The ends of My Total contrast.

10
A tower of strength was My
First One, of old.

What will not men do for My
Second of gold?
My Whole, a memento which
fondly we hold.

11
When new the shoe,
My First oft pinches;
A mite too tight
And how one flinches!
A fire most dire,
My Last intense is;
Subdue or rue
Its consequences.
A soul, My Whole,
Foul parasite;
They bled who fed
That fiendish wight.

12
My Whole's My First is doubt-
less thick,
His bosom as My Last as hard:
And he will clean his victim pick
For honesty without regard.

13
When men depict My First with
points,
Its true shape they distort;
My Second, when too full of
knots,
Is not good of its sort.
The craft that bears but to My
Whole
Will never get to port.

14
My First is a circular letter;
I cannot describe the same
better.
My Second encircles the earth.
So varies of course with its
girth.
You hear local boosters declare
That no other climes can com-
pare
Because of My Whole in the air.

15
Deliver me from jokers glib
Who add to every quip and squib
My First, with elbow to the rib.
The running children in the
game
Will dodge and cross, their
single aim
To not become My Last, in name.
The two above united, then,
Should bring My Whole within
your ken;
It is a figure less than ten.

16
Though coined in an earlier day,
When money would much far-
ther go,
My Whole, when came the time
to pay,
Would never go My First, I
know.
My Last is anything at all,
Unlimited to meaning narrow,
My Whole in Scripture, you
recall,
Was twice the value of a spar-
row.

The answers to these charades will be found on page 48.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN NEW ENGLAND

The laws and regulations relating to the operation of motor vehicles are subject to frequent changes, and some may possibly occur after the time of our going to press.

These laws are taken from State Law books and substantiated by the Registrar of Automobiles in each New England State in October, 1935.

MAINE

CAR REGISTRATION: With Secretary of State. Expires December 31. May be used until March 1. (Except Dealers and Busses.)

FEES: Passenger vehicles, 25 cents per horsepower plus 25 cents per hundredweight, 50 cents per hundredweight if solid tires. Motor vehicles used for hire or livery, double these fees. Reduced one-half September 1st.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: To persons 15 or over. Between 15 and 18 application requires father's signature if living, otherwise by mother or guardian having custody of minor. Employer may sign when applicant has no father, mother or guardian. Fee \$2.00. Expires Dec. 31. Chauffeur's license issued to persons 18 or over. Fee \$3.00.

LIGHTS: From half hour after sunset to half hour before sunrise. Must conform to regulations of Secretary of State. If vehicle is so constructed or controlled that it can exceed a speed of 15 miles per hour, its front lamps must render discernible objects 200 feet ahead on level road and at the same time at least 7 feet to the right of the axis of the vehicle for 100 feet. No part of the light beam when projected 75 feet or more ahead of lamps is to be more than 42 inches higher than surface on which vehicle stands. If vehicle is so constructed or controlled that it cannot exceed a speed of 15 miles per hour, the requirements are less.

SPEED: 15 miles per hour when passing school at recess or during opening and closing periods and when approaching within 50 feet of an intersection. 25 miles per hour in business and built-up portions. *Prima facie* lawful speed 35 miles per hour under all other conditions. Must be reasonable and proper so as not to endanger persons or property. Commercial vehicles, pneumatic tires, 35 miles in open country and 12 miles in built-up portions. Equipped with hard tires, 15 miles in open country and ten miles in built-up portions. Bus not to exceed 45 miles per hour.

NON-RESIDENTS: Pleasure cars exempt from Maine registration if properly registered in State of owner's residence. Trucks, tractors and trailers not owned by foreign corporations doing business in this State (having capacity) of 1½ tons or less, exempt. All others must register. Cars operated for hire require Maine registration.

MOTOR TRUCKS: Registration fees: Based on capacity and kind of tires. Range from \$10.00 on 1000 pounds or less to \$400.00 for over 12 tons with hard tires.

INSURANCE: In case of conviction of violation of certain sections of the automobile law, proof of financial responsibility required; Registration suspended until furnished. Such proof may be in the form of insurance, bond, real estate lien, collateral or money. Also required of all trucks operated as Interstate, Contract or Common Carriers, and any motor vehicle operated as a public car.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CAR REGISTRATION: With the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Expires April 1.

FEES: Vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires, not exceeding 4000 pounds, 35 cents per 100 pounds. The fee increase with weight until they reach 60 cents per 100 pounds on weights of over 8000 pounds. For all vehicles with hard rubber tires 20 cents per 100 pounds is added to the above rates. For all vehicles with iron, steel or other hard tires 40 cents per 100 pounds is added to the above rates.

The minimum fee is \$10 for a passenger vehicle. No motor vehicle owned or controlled by a resident may be registered without a permit from the city or town where such owner resides. Fee for permit varies from 17 mills to 3 mills per \$1 of list price according to year of manufacture. Exemption where applicant for permit has been assessed on property used in purchase of car.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: Persons 16 or over. Original license and examination, \$3. Expires December 31; renewals, \$2; chauffeur's license to persons over 18. Fee, \$5; renewals, \$2.

NON-RESIDENT OWNER. A non-resident owner of a motor vehicle which is used solely for pleasure and is not used for carrying passengers or property for a profit or for hire, and which has been duly registered for the current year in the state or country of which the owner is a resident, and in accordance with the laws thereof shall not be required to register such motor vehicle in this state.

OPERATOR'S LICENSE: No owner of such motor vehicle and no non-resident chauffeur or driver of such vehicle who is the holder of a license to drive such vehicle in the state or country in which he resides shall be required to purchase a license to drive such vehicle within this state.

LIGHTS: Between half hour after sunset and half hour before sunrise. Lights from front lamps to be visible at least 200 feet in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding. Headlights must have dimmers.

SPEED: *Prima facie* unlawful if exceeding 15 miles an hour passing schools, at intersecting streets, on curves and grades where view is obstructed, and in business districts where there are no traffic officers or signals; exceeding 20 miles on other highways in business districts, or in residence districts; exceeding 35 miles elsewhere.

VERMONT

CAR REGISTRATION: With Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Montpelier, Vt. Expires March 31.

FEES: Motor vehicles, pleasure car type. Manufacturer's weight: 2000 pounds or less, \$12.00; 2001 pounds to 2500 pounds, \$14.00; 2501 pounds to 3000 pounds, \$18.00; 3001 pounds to 3500 pounds, \$21.00; 3501 pounds to 4000 pounds, \$25.00; 4001 pounds to 4500 pounds, \$29.00; 4501 pounds and over, \$33.00.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: To persons 18 or over. Junior's license to persons 16 and 17, \$2.50. Expires March 31.

Restrictions as to Sizes: Width, 96 inches. Height, 12 feet. Length, Single unit:—50 feet. Tractor, semi-trailer, 50 feet. Other combinations, 50 feet.

NUMBER OF TRAILERS: 1 trailer or 1 semi-trailer only permitted.

MINIMUM AXLE SPACING: When gross weight is in excess of 20,000 pounds, 40 inches.

CLEARANCE LIGHTS:—Required on all motor vehicles having a width in excess of 80 inches. Green at front; red at rear. Left edge.

Legal limits as to gross weight: Per inch of tire surface in contact with road: 600 pounds. Per axle: When gross weight is in excess of 20,000 pounds limited to 15,000 pounds per axle. Town roads: All vehicles 16,000 pounds. State aid roads: All vehicles 20,000 pounds. State Highways and their connections on state aid highways: Single unit, 25,000 pounds; 3 axle unit, 30,000 pounds, truck or tractor with trailer or semi-trailer attached, 35,000 pounds. Flags and flares not compulsory but recommended.

STATE GASOLINE TAX: 4 cents per gallon.

SIGNAL REGULATIONS: Hand signals required. Approved signalling devices may be used.

GASOLINE TANKS: Not more than one motor fuel tank, the capacity of which shall not exceed 35 gallons.

RECIPROCITY: Full. Registration and operator's license. Exception: Vermont registration and operator's license required for all motor vehicles used for the transportation of persons or property for hire or profit between points within the state or when carrying auxiliary fuel tanks.

FEES: Motor trucks: Light weight plus load to be carried at following rates. 50c. per 100 pounds up to and including 7,000 pounds; 60c per 100 pounds, 7,100 pounds to 11,000 pounds; 70c per 100 pounds, 11,100 pounds to 17,000 pounds; 80c per 100 pounds, 17,100 pounds and over; fractional of 100 pounds to be disregarded.

OPERATOR'S LICENSE: \$2.50. Examination required for first license. Fee \$2.00.

MILEAGE TAX: None.

SPEED LIMITS: Capacity 1 to 2 tons, 35 miles per hour; Capacity over 2 tons, 30 miles per hour; Bus, 35 miles per hour.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAR REGISTRATION: Annually with Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Expires December 31.

FEES: Less than 30 horse power, \$10 when non gasoline driven and \$3 when gasoline driven; 30 to 40 horse power, \$15 when non gasoline driven and \$4.50 when gasoline driven; 40 to 50 horse power, \$20 when non gasoline driven and \$6 when gasoline driven; 50 horse power or more, \$25 when non gasoline driven and \$7.50 when gasoline driven. From October 1 to December 31 half fee.

For every gasoline driven automobile used for the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise, 15 cents for every hundred pounds of the weight of such vehicle and of its maximum carrying capacity, but in no event less than \$10.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: To persons 16 and over. Fee \$4; examination required. Yearly renewal fee, \$2.00.

LIGHTS: Between half hour after sunset and half hour before sunrise. Front lights must show 160 feet, must have red light showing in rear and white light illuminating the registration number. No head lamp without a lens approved by the Registrar to prevent glaring rays.

A green light must be attached to the extreme left of the front of a motor truck, trailer, or commercial motor vehicle used solely as such, having a carrying capacity of three tons or over, to indicate the extreme left lateral extension of the vehicle or load.

Every truck or trailer of more than two tons' carrying capacity must be equipped with a red reflector in the rear.

SPEED LIMITS.—*Section 17.* No person operating a motor vehicle on any way shall run it at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to traffic and the use of the way and the safety of the public. It is *prima facie* evidence of a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper if car is operated at rate of speed exceeding 30 miles an hour for the distance of a quarter of a mile, outside of a thickly settled or business district; inside a thickly settled or business district, at a rate of speed exceeding 20 miles an hour for the distance of one eighth of a mile; and in turning corners, approaching intersections, at more than 15 miles an hour. Good judgment and the safety of the public are the best guides to proper speed.

NON-RESIDENTS: At the expiration of period of 30 consecutive days after date of entry of vehicles in any one year, or acquisition by non-resident of regular place of abode or business in this state, application for non-resident permit must be made. Permit will be issued without charge, if owner holds policy of liability insurance providing indemnity for death or injury to the limits of at least \$5,000-\$10,000. Car may then be operated for same period allowed Massachusetts residents in state of non-resident's registration.

INSURANCE: Compulsory. Motor vehicles cannot be now registered in Massachusetts without being insured to cover personal injuries.

RHODE ISLAND

CAR REGISTRATION: Dept. of Revenue and Regulation, Div. of Motor Vehicles. Expires December 31.

FEES: Automobiles with pneumatic tires, minimum fee \$8 for gross weight of 2500 pounds or less. The fee increases with the gross weight. For cars whose gross weight is more than 6000 pounds the fee is \$23.

MOTOR TRUCK OR TRACTOR WITH PNEUMATIC TIRES: The fee varies with the gross weight. The minimum fee for vehicles whose gross weight is 3000 pounds or less, is \$12.50 and for vehicles whose gross weight is more than 28,000 pounds it is \$100.

For the registration of every automobile, motor truck or tractor, when equipped with other than pneumatic tires, there shall be added to the above gross weight fees a charge of ten cents for each one hundred pounds of such gross weight.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: To persons 16 or over. Examination required. License or renewals, \$2. Valid one year from date of issue.

LIGHTS: From one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise. Headlights must illuminate objects 200 feet ahead. Register number must be visible sixty feet to the rear.

SPEED: No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways recklessly or at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable or proper, having due regard to the width, street intersections, conditions, traffic, weather or use of such highways, or so as to endanger property or the life or limb of any person. 20 miles per hour in thickly settled sections and 35 miles per hour elsewhere.

CONNECTICUT

CAR REGISTRATION: With the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Expires last day of February.

FEES: Pleasure vehicles, light weight up to 3500 pounds, \$7; 3500 to 4500 pounds, \$9; over 4500 pounds, \$11. No pro-rated reduction, but half fees after seven months.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: To persons 16 or over upon examination. Expires last day of April. Fee for license, \$3. For examination, \$2.

LIGHTS: From half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, and when smoke or weather conditions make it impossible to see 200 feet ahead. Headlights must be visible for 500 feet in clear weather and the top of the lights not over 56 inches from the ground. Must have a red light behind and a white light which illuminates number plates.

SPEED: Motor vehicles must be operated at a speed that is reasonable, having regard to width, traffic and use of the highway, intersection of streets and weather conditions.

NON-RESIDENTS: A non-resident over 16 years of age, who has complied with the laws of his state or country, may operate without Connecticut registration or license for the same period allowed Connecticut cars in his home state or country. Reciprocity is not extended to licensed operators of the State of New York unless they are at least eighteen years of age. Non-residents may operate in Connecticut taxicabs, liveries and charter busses where like privilege is granted by their home state.

MOTOR TRUCKS: Registration fees for a pneumatic tired, 30c per cwt. of gross weight up to 20,000 pounds; 40c per cwt. 20,000 to 30,000 pounds; 50c per cwt. 30,000 to 40,000. Having solid rubber or cushion tires, up to 20,000 pounds is 40c per cwt.; 20,000 to 26,000, 50c.

INSURANCE: Any person convicted of violating certain specified sections of the law relating to motor vehicles, must furnish the Commissioner with proof of financial responsibility to respond in damages or lose his right to operate. Such proof may be evidence of insurance or a bond or the deposit of money or collateral.

POETRY, ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

SONG OF THE RABBITS OUTSIDE THE TAVERN

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

We who play under the pines,
We who dance in the snow
That shines blue in the light of
the moon

Sometimes halt as we go,
Stand with our ears erect,
Our noses testing the air
To gaze at the golden world
Behind the windows there.

Suns they have in a cave,
And stars each on a tall white
stem
And the thought of fox or of
owl
Seems never to trouble them.
They laugh and eat and are
warm,
Their food is ready at hand
While hungry out in the cold
We little rabbits stand.

But they never dance as we
dance
They have not the speed nor the
grace,
We scorn both the cat and the
dog
Who lie by their fireplace,
We scorn them, licking their
paws
Their eyes on an upraised
spoon—
We who dance hungry and wild
Under a winter's moon!

*Reprinted by permission
of the author.*

BAROMETRIC VARMINT

Betimes, on February second,
Which date subconsciously is
reckoned,
Obedient to some inner urge,
The drowsy groundhog doth
resurge.
His cautious little upthrust snout
Presents the primal vernal
sprout;
He sniffs the air and scans the
skies,
A furry prophet weatherwise.
Aspect and inference contrast,
He longs for heavens overcast,
But should he chance to glimpse
the sun,
It starts him straightway on the
run;
A sign he is too early out.
Beyond the shadow of a doubt,
Earthbound he vanishes from
view,

Head foremost and with back-
side to;
Unerring instinct hath divined
That spring, for him, is far
behind.

BALLADE OF A HOROSCOPE

By Christopher Morley

Astrology we sing!
Though people don't adore us
The horoscope's the thing
That makes allowance for us:
Our resolution's porous?
Our morals vertigo?
We had the Sun in Taurus,
The Moon in Scorpio.

To both extremes we swing
While moderates deplore us—
Now full of visioning,
Now tough as dinosaurs.
At least they'll not ignore us,
And if our tastes are low,
We had the Sun in Taurus,
The Moon in Scorpio.

Then let the Scorpion sting
And let the Great Bull gore us:
An alibi we bring
For conduct indecorous;
Yes, when our mothers bore us
The stars were thus and so—
We had the Sun in Taurus,
The Moon in Scorpio.

Envoy

O Zodiac, restore us
When friends are shocked. You
know
We had the Sun in Taurus,
The Moon in Scorpio!

*Reprinted by permission
of the author.*

One who is forever telling
others just where they get off is
so very apt to be carried far be-
yond his or her own station.

DEEP SEA CHANTEY

I hate the sea and all its tricks,
I even fear its ills;
I'm none of Mother Carey's
chicks,
I'm all for Mother Sills.

TIME OF MAN

Twenty years a-growing,
Forty years a-knowing,
Ten more, odd, a-going,
And his tale of years is told.
Only short sports will creel
undersized fish.

Answers to Charades

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Saw-dust | 5. Bee-hive | 9. See-saw | 13. Star-board |
| 2. So-fa | 6. Cock-tail | 10. Keep-sake | 14. O-zone |
| 3. Fan-fare | 7. Ground-hog | 11. Vamp-ire | 15. Dig-it |
| 4. Bug-bear | 8. Do-do | 12. Skin-flint | 16. Far-thing |

TO SUSANNA

Sweeter than the sweetest manna,
Lively, lovely, chaste Susanna;
You're the girl that still I muse
on,

Pretty little smiling Susan.
O! if verses can amuse ye,
Fairest, sweetest, laughing Susy,
I'd write on but ne'er rebuke ye,
Handsome and good natured
Suky;

Every rhyme should flatter you.
Sprightly, dimpling, tender Sue;
I've sung my song—adieu, adieu!
Susanna, Susan, Suky, Susy,
Sue!

*Quoted from
Old Farmer's Almanac, 1835*

LINES WRITTEN ON A JURY BOX

This box contains a man of wit,
A man of sense, a man not fit,
A man of strength, a man of
place,

A man quite void of every grace,
A man of rank, a man of none,
A man who'd rather be at home,
A man of luck, a man of taste,
A man who would his country
waste;

These men, when sworn, a jury
make,

To clear up many a sad mistake.

*Quoted from
Old Farmer's Almanac, 1838*

Political Bugs

The Cut-Worm:—"My policy is
a reduction of cultivated acreage
and a drastic curtailment of
crops."

Mosquito:—"My energies are
directed towards securing just
compensation for all veterans
who suffered in the late trench
warfare, even to the last drop of
the Capitalists' blood."

Wood-tick:—"And I propose to
deal directly with the problem of
unemployment by inflation!"
from "Falmouth Enterprise"

Too many prospective heirs
early embark upon an uncharted
course of extravagance, with
dead reckoning.

BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS

In the budding maiden's fancy
Springs eternal every spring
Hope resilient and romancy;—
Maybe May will bring a ring.

TO DESTROY MUSQUETOES

*As good to-day as one hundred
years ago.*

Take a few hot coals on a
shovel or chafingdish, and burn
some brown sugar in your bed-
rooms and parlors, and you effec-

tually destroy the musquetoe for
the night. The experiment has
been often tried by several of
our citizens, and found to pro-
duce the desired effect.—N. Y.
Evening Post.

*Quoted from
Old Farmer's Almanac, 1833*

Why thus alone at your
ploughing, Mr. Thrifty? "O,
sir, my boys have all left me and
turned shoe-peggers. I was in
hopes to keep at least one of
them to help carry on the farm;
but they have all five gone into
the leather line—Bill, Jo, Nathan,
Tom and Jonas. And then there
was old Patrick McCoulter, he
had lived with us for years, you
know; I never thought of los-
ing him. He was one of the best
at the plough; he could swing a
scythe as easy as my lady waves
her fan in dog days; and then,
with a cradle in the grain field,
there was no one up to him; it
was mere walking, walking, sir,
for amusement! But Pat, too, a
foolish booby, has turned cob-
bler! If this is the way things
are going on, our farms must
soon run up to bushes. There
is scarcely any help to be found
hereabout, unless we pay treble
the amount of former times. I
expect that, ere long, lawyer,
doctor and parson will awl, at
last, as the saying is, become
knights of the brogue; for, you
see, the making of a pair of nig-
ger shoes brings twenty-five
cents, and twelve pairs a day is
no great affair. So, sir, money,
much money, comes of shoe peg-
ging. Yankees love money, and
will leave farm and all to obtain
it."

*Quoted from
Old Farmer's Almanac, 1837*

The gentleman with an un-
canny mania for juggling, who
was mentioned in last year's
ALMANAC, has another problem.

Put down your age

Multiply it by 2

Add 5

Multiply by 50

Add the change in your pocket

Subtract the number of days in
the year (365)

Add 115 for good measure

Now the two left hand figures
should show your age and the
two right hand figures the amount
of change in your pocket. The
answer will be correct irrespec-
tive of the influence of the New
Deal upon your pocket and de-
spite the fact that you may not
look your age.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

MAINE

Location Orono
Director Fred Griffiee

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Location Durham
Director J. C. Kendall

VERMONT

Location Burlington
Director J. L. Hills

MASSACHUSETTS

Location Amherst
Director F. J. Sievers

RHODE ISLAND

Location Kingston
Director G. E. Adams

CONNECTICUT

Location Storrs
Director W. L. Slate

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE COUNTY AGENTS

MAINE

Leader: George E. Lord

Androscoggin & Sagadahoc, Chas. L. Eastman—Lewiston
Aroostook, Verne C. Beverly. Richard C. Dolloff, Asst.—Presque Isle
Cumberland, W. S. Rowe—Portland
Franklin, Ralph Corbett—Farmington
Hancock, Gardner Tibbetts—Ellsworth
Kennebec, C. A. Day—Augusta
Knox—Lincoln, R. C. Wentworth—Rockland
Oxford, Richard F. Blanchard—South Paris
Penobscot, M. S. Smith—Bangor
Piscataquis, Oscar Wyman—Dover-Foxcroft
Somerset, G. C. Dunn—Skowhegan
Waldo, P. S. Parsons—Belfast
Washington, R. W. Hobson—Mauchias
York, R. H. Lovejoy—Sanford

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Leader: E. P. Robinson

Belknap, Royal W. Smith—Laconia
Carroll, Errol C. Perry—Conway
Cheshire, Cornelius J. Ahern—Keene
Coos, D. A. O'Brien—Lancaster
Grafton, W. Ross Wilson—Woodsville
Hillsboro, E. W. Pierce—Milford
Merrimack, E. W. Holder—Concord
Rockingham, J. A. Purington—Exeter
Strafford, E. A. Adams—Rochester
Sullivan, H. N. Wells—Claremont

VERMONT

Leader: H. W. Soule

Addison, R. O. Randall—Middlebury
Bennington, J. A. McKee—Bennington
Caledonia, W. A. Dodge—St. Johnsbury
Chittenden, G. R. Ware—Burlington
Franklin, R. C. McWilliams—St. Albans
Grand Isle, W. D. Gifford—South Hero
Lamoille, F. D. Jones—Morrisville

Orange, Gordon H. Gates—Chelsea
Orleans, J. L. MacDermid—Newport
Rutland, R. A. Burroughs—Rutland
Washington, W. G. Loveless—Montpelier
Windham, Edmund Morton Root—Brattleboro
Windsor, Stanley W. Colby—White River Junction

MASSACHUSETTS

Leader: S. R. Parker

Barnstable, B. Tomlinson—Barnstable
Berkshire, F. A. Skogsberg—Pittsfield
Bristol, C. W. Harris—Segreganset
Dukes, E. E. Ekberg—Vineyard Haven
Essex, Francis C. Smith—Hathorne
Franklin, Joseph H. Putnam—Greenfield
Hampden, Wilbur T. Locke.
—West Springfield
Hampshire, A. S. Leland—Northampton
Middlesex, A. F. MacDougall—Concord
Norfolk, Earl M. Ricker—Walpole
Plymouth, James W. Dayton, Brockton
Worcester, G. F. E. Story—Worcester.

RHODE ISLAND

Leader: G. E. Adams

Eastern Rhode Island, S. D. Hollis—Newport
Northern Rhode Island, W. H. Wood—Providence
Southern Rhode Island, Ralph S. Shaw—East Greenwich

CONNECTICUT

Fairfield, LeRoy M. Chapman—Danbury
Hartford, William L. Harris—Hartford
Litchfield, Raymond P. Atherton—Litchfield
Middlesex, Philip F. Dean—Middletown
New Haven, Raymond K. Clapp—New Haven.
New London, Walter T. Clark—Norwich
Tolland, Ernest E. Tucker—Rockville
Windham, Raymond E. Wing—Putnam

CRIME IN AMERICA

By COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

(Author of "Ten Thousand Public Enemies")

There are two hundred thousand dangerous men and women stalking the streets of America who will commit murder before they die. There are likewise three hundred thousand persons who will die by murder. And every year, a million and a half major crimes are committed in the United States, twenty per cent of which are perpetrated by persons of less than voting age. These infractions are exclusive of all petty infractions and include only such outlawry as arson, burglary, aggravated theft, major embezzlement, rape, assault, manslaughter and murder. Three million criminals of more than passing viciousness roam at large, while one in every twenty-five persons has a police record of some sort or another.

This, in a paragraph, is the story of crime in America, as gleaned from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice. The cause can be laid flatly to three ingredients: First, there is the coalition of politics and crime, wherein the crooked politician and even those who believe themselves only expedient, are willing to aid and abet the criminal in return for large blocks of votes. The second cause is the organization which came as a result of prohibition, and of which the reign of Al Capone was a good example. This man's rise to power came about through a combination of the national thirst and the discovery that he could use the money resultant from bootlegging for the purposes of bribery. Then he realized that, in prohibition cases at least, it was as easy to bribe a judge as it was to bribe a policeman. Through the insidiousness of criminality, bribes for a kindly attitude for prohibition infractions led to the necessity for condoning worse crimes, until at last the word spread through the underworld that anyone connected with the Capone organization "could get away with murder."

That this was done on frequent occasions is a matter of history. When this news spread through the underworld, criminals of the more dangerous type hurried from every part of America to ally themselves with the Capone forces, depending upon the power of this organization to keep them out of prison, which it did. At one time thousands of murderers, safe robbers, highwaymen and others of their ilk were protected under this super-bootlegger who now is serving a long sentence in Alcatraz Prison. The same affiliations and set-ups became a familiar part of life in other large American cities and still exists to a large degree.

The third cause of present day crime is, of course, public apathy. The average person regards crime greatly as he does the weather: something about which he can talk a great deal, but do nothing. The cause of this lies in the average citizen's belief that crime does not directly affect him. That this is a wrong viewpoint is evidenced by the fact that crime is today costing every man, woman and child in the United States \$120 annually.

What is the cure? In the words of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it lies in teaching the criminal that "he can't get away with it." To do this, crime must be separated from politics, police departments must be built up to the efficiency demonstrated by the great work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the average citizen taught that the eradication of crime is one of the biggest problems facing him today.

That the Federal Bureau of Investigation serves as an excellent example of what can be done in law enforcement is evidenced by the fact that kidnapping has practically been eradicated. Extortion also is on the way out. Recently laws were passed by Congress giving the Bureau jurisdiction in most bank robbery cases. There the Bureau has functioned with its usual certainty and bank robbery already has declined by fifty per cent. There is a saying in the underworld that "you can't fix the Federals."

When the police departments of America can throw the same fear into the heart of the dangerous criminal, major crime will vanish, practically overnight.

THE NEW FEDERAL TAXES

Enacted 22 June 1936

The 1936 Revenue Act is not materially different, so far as actual tax rates to the individual are concerned, from the 1935 Act, but it does levy one entirely new impost: a normal tax on dividends, which under prior laws, were subject to surtax only. For example, under the 1935 Act, an individual with a net income of \$4,000, all from dividends, and entitled to a personal exemption of \$1,000, paid no income tax, since there was no normal tax on the dividends and since the amount of his income was not sufficient to make him subject to surtax. Under the 1936 Act he still pays no surtax, but does pay a normal tax amounting, after credits, to \$108.

The new Act imposes a complicated system of corporation normal taxes and surtax, and higher Excess Profits Tax rates.

It is an entirely new law, rather than an amendment to previous ones, was approved and signed by President Roosevelt on June 22, 1936, at 9 p. m. and, except as otherwise provided, takes effect upon its enactment.

INCOME TAXES

Every single person (whether or not the head of a family) and every married person not living with husband or wife, earning more than \$1,000, must file a return. Every married person, living with husband or wife, earning \$2,500 or more, must file a return. Where the combined income of both is \$2,500 or more, a joint return is required, or each may file an individual return, dividing the exemption in any manner they may agree upon.

If the gross income is \$5,000 or more, a return is required even if the net income is less than the personal exemption. Gross income is defined as "gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages, compensation for personal services, profits from professions, trades, business, commerce, or sales, dealings in property, rent, interest, dividends, securities, or gains or profits derived from any source whatever." In the case of a business concern, gross income means gross sales less cost of goods sold, but such cost should exclude any overhead chargeable to selling or office expense.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

For the purpose of the normal tax and surtax, the following credits are allowed against net income:

- (a) Personal exemption and credit for dependents.
 \$2,500 for a married person or the head of the family;
 \$1,000 for a single person;
 \$400 for each dependent, subject to certain limitations.
- (b) Credit for certain interest (allowable on the normal tax but not on the surtax).
 Interest received on such obligations of the United States or its instrumentalities as the law requires to be included in gross income.
- (c) Earned income credit (allowable on the normal tax but not on the surtax).
 10% of such income (wages, salary, fees, etc.), computed upon the excess of earned income over the sum of earned income deductions, such as traveling expenses, etc. Such credit may not be claimed in excess of 10% of the amount of net income. The first \$3,000 of a taxpayer's net income is considered always to be "earned net income," regardless of its actual source, but in no case will "earned net income" be considered to be more than \$14,000, irrespective of the amount actually so received.

THE NORMAL TAX

The normal tax is 4% of the net income after deduction of credits as indicated above. It is a flat percentage, and does not increase with the amount of income.

THE SURTAX

The surtax is based on net income, without deduction of the credits indicated above. It is based on a sliding scale of percentages which increase rapidly with increasing amounts of net income. The below table shows the percentages of surtax chargeable.

INCOME	% TAX	INCOME	% TAX
First \$4,000	0	62,000 to 68,000	39
\$4,000 to \$6,000	4	68,000 to 74,000	43
6,000 to 8,000	5	74,000 to 80,000	47
8,000 to 10,000	6	80,000 to 90,000	51
10,000 to 12,000	7	90,000 to 100,000	55
12,000 to 14,000	8	100,000 to 150,000	58
14,000 to 16,000	9	150,000 to 200,000	60
16,000 to 18,000	11	200,000 to 250,000	62
18,000 to 20,000	13	250,000 to 300,000	64
20,000 to 22,000	15	300,000 to 400,000	66
22,000 to 26,000	17	400,000 to 500,000	68
26,000 to 32,000	19	500,000 to 750,000	70
32,000 to 38,000	21	750,000 to 1,000,000	72
38,000 to 44,000	24	1,000,000 to 2,000,000	73
44,000 to 50,000	27	2,000,000 to 5,000,000	74
50,000 to 56,000	31	Over 5,000,000	75
56,000 to 62,000	35		

CORPORATION INCOME TAX

(Applicable to Calendar Year 1936)

The income tax on corporations now takes on the structure of a normal tax and surtax. The normal tax is based on the "normal-tax net income," which is the "net income" less the credit for interest received on obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, and less a credit for 85 per cent of the amount of dividends received from a corporation subject to tax. Under prior Acts this dividend credit was treated as a deduction in computing net income.

The normal tax rates are graduated as under the superseded rates of the 1935 Act, but are lower in the lower brackets. They begin at 8 per cent on normal-tax net incomes not in excess of \$2,000, and increase to 15 per cent on normal-tax net incomes in excess of \$40,000, the rates being as follows:

First	\$2,000	8%
Next	13,000	11%
Next	25,000	13%
Remainder		15%

Surtax on Undistributed Profits.—The surtax on undistributed profits, without regard to the corporation's purpose in not distributing these profits, is the chief new principle of the 1936 Act. The rates are graduated from 7 per cent to 27 per cent and are applied to the "undistributed net income," for the purpose of determining which it is first necessary to determine the "adjusted net income." The "adjusted net income" is the net income less the normal tax and less

the credit for interest on obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities. This credit for interest is identical with the one allowed in the case of individuals only for the purpose of the normal tax. It may be noted also that the credit against net income for dividends received, allowed for the purpose of the normal tax on corporations, is not deductible in computing their surtax on undistributed profits.

From the "adjusted net income" the "undistributed net income" is determined by deducting (1) a credit for the amount of dividends paid and (2) a credit for the extent to which the payment of dividends is restricted by contract. The credit for dividends paid is itself governed by detailed special provisions. The credit for contract restricting the payment of dividends is allowed only as to written contracts executed by the corporation prior to May 1, 1936.

EXCISE TAXES ON SALES

Rate	Rate
Automobile chassis and/or body:	Malt 3c lb. ²
Passenger 3% ¹	Matches:
Truck 2% ¹	Paper, in books .. ½c per M. ²
Automobile parts and accessories 2% ¹	Wood, plain 2c per M. ²
Brewer's wort 15c gal. ²	Wood, fancy, or colored stem or stick 5c per M. ²
Cameras, ³ lenses 10% ²	Mechanical refrigerators and components 5% ²
Chewing gum 2% ²	Motorcycles 3% ¹
Firearms, shells, cartridges 10% ²	Phonograph records 5% ²
Furs 3% ⁴	Pistols, revolvers 10% ³
Gasoline 1c gal. ²	Radio receiving sets, tubes, parts, etc. 5% ²
Grape concentrate, evaporated grape juice, grape syrup (other than finished fountain syrup) 20c gal. ²	Sporting goods 10% ²
Inner tubes 4c lb. ²	Tires 2½c lb. ¹
Jewelry None ⁶	Toilet preparations: 10% ²
Lubricating oils 4c gal. ²	Soaps, dentifrices, mouth washes 5% ²

¹On sales on or before July 31, 1937 by the manufacturer, producer or importer. The tax will be refunded or abated on all articles on hand unsold by dealers (including wholesalers) on that date.

²On sales on or before June 30, 1937 by the manufacturer, producer, or importer. Tax expires by limitation after that date.

³Weighing not more than 100 pounds. (Aerial cameras not taxed).

⁴Before enactment of the 1936 Act, the rate was 10%, but applied only to articles selling for \$75 or more.

⁵Imposed by 1926 Act. No expiration date prescribed.

⁶Before enactment of the 1936 Act, repealing the jewelry tax (which included clocks, clock parts, opera glasses, lorgnettes, marine glasses, field glasses, binoculars, watches, and watch parts), the rate was 10%.

EXCISE TAXES ON FACILITIES

	Rate
Cable dispatches	10c
Electrical energy	3%
Leased wires	5%
Pipe line transportation of oil	4%
Radio dispatches	10c
Safe deposit boxes	10%
Telegraph messages	5%
Telephone messages:	
50c and less than \$1	10c
\$1 or more and less than \$2	15c
\$2 or over	20c

All expire by limitation on July 1, 1937, except the tax on leases of safe deposit boxes for which no expiration date has been prescribed.

THE TAXPAYERS' MOVEMENT

By REGINALD W. BIRD

President, Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations

Benjamin Franklin's *bon mot* concerning the inevitability of death and taxes may have gained universal acceptance as the final word in an endless discussion of the cost of Government, but in thirty-two States, at least, discussion has at last been abandoned in favor of practical action, for though all citizens accept the fact that taxes are necessary, the growing tax burden is causing them yearly graver concern. They have come to the indisputable conclusion that governmental expenditures create taxes, and that any true tax relief must be obtained by a determined attack upon the waste and extravagance in governmental operations.

Thus the cause of taxes, rather than taxes themselves, is their chief concern. This crystallization of opinion has given rise to the taxpayers movement, centralized in the various State Taxpayers Associations and Federations, for it has at last dawned upon the consciousness of the great mass of citizens that **they can have whatever kind of Government they want.** They are aware that because of their own past apathy, organized minorities have for years been permitted to dictate the spending policies of Government; that these minority groups have, through pressure, forced public officials to cater to their selfish wants.

The average citizen has stood in awe before the complex picture of present day Government. He has been content to delegate complete supervision of his public affairs to his public officials, who in some cases have sold him out. He has beheld with dismay the spectacle of machine politics before which he has felt powerless. In many cases he is unable to name the legislators who represent him, and doubly unable to tell how these representatives voted to expend his money.

The beginning of the taxpayers movement came with the full realization in the minds of the average citizens that public money is **their money**, collected from them by taxes. At once the need was felt for a strong, non-partisan organization of the great unorganized majority of citizens who could make their voices heard above the clamor of the spenders. From this it was but a step to more constructive action, and throughout the nation associations began to be formed with a membership comprising citizens in all walks of life. The small home-owner and rent-payer, the employer and employee have at last joined hands in a movement which is sweeping the country. Democrats and Republicans—people of all political faiths—have cast aside partisan politics in the larger fight against the stultifying effect of taxation on every phase of their economic and social existence.

The credo of these people is a simple one. Their concerted demand is a perfectly reasonable one. It is for efficient Government at the lowest possible cost. Local taxpayers associations and State Federations are set up on a non-profit basis, and are officered by men who serve without pay. Political fights, panaceas and reformations are never the concern of these groups; wherever possible they function co-operatively with honest, efficient public officials to present a bulwark against the spending demands of organized minorities.

The local taxpayers associations thus comprise one more strong link in the American system of checks and balances. These groups perform the double function of adequate research of the expenditures of their communities and practical action based upon that research. Any proposal for expenditures is measured by a stern, inflexible yardstick: "Is it necessary?" If vital to the public good, the taxpayers association will back the measure with the power of its membership, but if, as is too often the case, it proves to be unnecessary, the association will throw its weight into the balance to defeat it.

Recently undertaken by the associations also is the education of the indirect taxpayer. This individual has been told by the demagogues that because he owns no directly taxable property, he pays no taxes. The fact is that no one escapes taxes, and thus everyone has a vital concern in the expenditures of Government. Indirect or hidden taxes, concealed within the price of every article bought and sold, take a toll of twenty-five cents out of every dollar earned by the average man. Thus taxes are reflected in the cost of living.

The tremendous growth of the taxpayers movement in the past three years is indication that the people are at length awakening to the fact that they hold within their own hands the solution to many of the most bothersome public problems. They are convinced that good government, at a price they can afford, is their rightful heritage.



CHART SHOWING GENERAL OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME BIRDS



Reprinted by Courtesy of the Automobile Legal Association.

	KIND OF GAME BIRD	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Daily Bag	Season Bag
CONN.	Wild Ducks, Geese, Brant (With shotgun only)				See Federal Law										
	Woodcock				See Federal Law										
	Greater or Lesser Yellow Legs, Rails				See Federal Law										
	Gallinules, Mudhens or Coots														
	Quail										20TH	28D	3	10	
ME.	Ruffed Grouse or Partridge										20TH	28D	2	15	
	Cock Pheasants (Golden excepted)										20TH	28D	2	15	
	Wild Ducks, etc, etc				See Federal Law										
MASS.	Pheasants														
	Ruffed Grouse or Partridge											15TH	4	25	
	Wild Ducks, etc. etc.				See Federal Law										
NEW BR.	Pheasants				Regulated by the Director. To be announced										
	Ruffed Grouse or Partridge										20TH	20TH	3	15	
	Quail (Except Essex, Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin, Nantucket, Berkshire Counties)										20TH	20TH	4	20	
N.H.	Ducks, Geese, Brant, Coots, Gallinules, Rails									15TH				DUCKS, GEES, BRANT 15	DUCKS 150
	Woodcock													4	
	Wilson or Jack Snipe									24TH	9TH	15		25	
N.Y.	Wild Ducks, etc, etc				See Federal Law										
	Ruffed Grouse or Partridge												4	25	
	Cock Pheasants (Coots + Carroll Counties)											11TH	2	6	
VT.	Wild Ducks, etc. etc.														
	Quail (Putnam Westchester Counties)											15TH	4	10	
	Ruffed Grouse or Partridge										19TH	16TH	3	15	
VT.	Cock Pheasants				Third Monday in October to second Saturday following								2	6	
	Ducks, Geese, Brant, Woodcock, Wilson Snipe													15TH	
	Gallinules, Rails, Coots													15TH	
VT.	Grouse													15TH	
	Plumbeous (White Partridge)														
	Wild Ducks, etc. etc.				See Federal Law										
VT.	Partridge, Quail, Cock Pheasant (Except Jamesdown + New Shoreham)												3		
	Wild Ducks, etc. etc.				See Federal Law										
	Cock Pheasants				On Wednesdays + Saturdays only								2	4	
VT.	Quail										15TH		4		
	Partridge											14TH	4	25	

(Black Area Indicates Open Season)

GENERAL NOTES

Hunters should acquaint themselves with the laws regarding the transportation of game. For example, New Hampshire requires all deer, transported to be tagged. Other states have similar laws. Also hunters should not sell deer unless they first investigate to see whether it is legal to do so.

NOTES: GAME

Maine: Raccoons (A). (See chart.) Open season Nov. 1 to Feb. 15 inclusive in Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Piscataquis, Somerset, Washington, and York Counties.

Raccoons (B). (See chart.) Open season Oct. 16 to Feb. 1 inclusive in Oxford, Penobscot, and Waldo Counties.

Raccoons (C). (See chart.) Open season Oct. 16 to Feb. 15 inclusive in Franklin County.

Raccoons (D). (See chart.) Open season Nov. 1 to Dec. 15 inclusive in Knox, Lincoln, and Sagadahoc Counties.

Muskkrats (A). (See chart.) Open season Mar. 20 to Apr. 20 inclusive in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties.

Muskkrats (B). (See chart.) Open season from Apr. 1 to Apr. 30 inclusive and from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30 inclusive in Franklin, Hancock, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, Oxford, and Washington Counties.

Muskkrats (C). (See chart.) Open season from Apr. 15 to May 15 inclusive and from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30 in Aroostook County.

Deer. York County, open season Nov. 11 to Nov. 30.

Rabbits. Open season in Franklin and Somerset Counties Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.

Massachusetts: Deer hunting permitted only with shotgun or bow and arrow.

Raccoons may be trapped from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1.

New Hampshire: Deer hunting permitted only by use of shotgun loaded with single ball or loose buckshot in certain counties.

New York: In Dutchess, Otsego, Schoharie and Herkimer Counties deer hunting is permitted only with a shotgun loaded with shot not smaller than buckshot.

Quebec: Deer hunting in certain counties permitted from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.

Caribou. Hunting of caribou prohibited except in counties of Bonaventure, Matane and Gaspe where open season is Sept. 20 to Nov. 30.

Rhode Island: Muskrat, mink and otter in Bristol and Newport Counties — open season Dec. 1 to Mar. 1.

Vermont: Cottontail rabbit not protected.

NOTES: GAME BIRDS

Massachusetts: Director of Div. of Fisheries and Game may reduce the bag limit on ruffed grouse and quail or suspend or modify the open season.



CHART SHOWING GENERAL OPEN SEASONS FOR CERTAIN GAME



Reprinted by Courtesy of the Automobile Legal Association.

KIND OF GAME		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Daily Bag	Season Bag
CONN.	Deer	Hunting of deer prohibited													
	Gray Squirrels										20TH	230	5-	30	
	Rabbits, Hares										2ND		3	30	
	Raccoons										21ST				
	Skunk, Mink, Otter				15TH										
MAINE	Muskrats														
	Deer	Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo Counties													
	Deer	Arnoslook, Penobscot, Somerset, Piscataquis, Franklin, Oxford Counties													
	Deer	Hancock, Washington Counties													
	Bear										16TH		15TH		1
MASS.	Rabbits, Hares (Except Franklin & Somerset)													4	
	Raccoons										16TH			8	
	Muskrats														
	Deer	Open season from first Monday in December to following Saturday													
	Gray Squirrels										20TH			5	1
NEW BRUNSWICK	Rabbits, Hares										20TH				
	Nantucket County														
	Dukes County														
	Rest of State														
	Mink, Otter, Muskrats, Raccoons														20
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Deer										15TH				2
	Bull Moose										20TH		20TH		1
	Otter, Fisher, Sable														
	Mink, Foxes, Raccoon														
	Rabbits										15TH				
NEW YORK	Muskrats	Westmoreland, Albert, St. John, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Charlotte Counties													
	Deer	Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche, Madawaska, Victoria, Carleton Counties													
	Deer	Coo's and Grafton Counties													
	All other Counties												16TH		1
	Bear	No closed season													
NEW YORK	Raccoons													3	10
	Otter, Mink, Skunks														
	Foxes														10
	Hares, Rabbits														10
	Deer	Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Lewis, Herkimer, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Saratoga, Ulster, Sullivan, Hendricks, Warren, Orleans, Columbia, Schoharie, Greene, Otsego, Chazy, Dutchess, Otsego, Schoharie, Herkimer Counties south of N.Y. Central RR													
NEW YORK	Deer										15TH		15TH		1
	Bear														
	Black Gray Squirrels										15TH		15TH		1
	Hares, Rabbits										15TH		15TH		1
	Cottontail Rabbits										15TH		15TH		1
NEW YORK	Mink										15TH		15TH		1
	Raccoons, Skunks										15TH		15TH		1
	Deer										15TH		15TH		1
	Bear										15TH		15TH		1
	Hares										15TH		15TH		1
QUEBEC	Bull Moose										10TH				1
	Deer										20TH				2
	Bear										20TH				
	Hares										15TH				
	Rabbits, Hares, Gray Squirrel														
RHODE ISLAND	Raccoons														
	Muskrats, Mink, Otter														
	Skunks														
	Deer														
	Rabbits, Hares														
VERMONT	Gray Squirrels														
	Muskrats														
	Mink, Otter, Martin, Foxes, Skunks														
	Raccoons														
	Deer														

(Black Area Indicates Open Season)

New Brunswick: On the islands of the Grand Manan group, the open season for ducks, geese, brant, coots, gallinules, and rails is Oct. 15 to Jan. 31.

Rhode Island: Partridge, quail and cock pheasants may be hunted in Jamestown and New Shoreham on the third Wednesday in October, the second and third Wednesdays in November, and the first Wednesday in December. Bag limit, 3.

NOTES: FISH

MAINE

Waters which cannot legally be fished for salmon, trout or togue are closed to fishing for any kind of fish during the closed season on salmon, trout or togue. For special restrictions on particular ponds and streams see Inland Fishing Laws.

MASSACHUSETTS

Open season on trout in Dukes County April 1 — July 15 inclusive. On Deerfield River and its diverted waters, open season on trout May 30 — Aug. 31 inclusive. Limit 5 per day. Minimum length 12 inches. Special restrictions on Onota Lake, Pittsfield.



CHART SHOWING GENERAL OPEN SEASONS FOR FISH



Reprinted by Courtesy of the Automobile Legal Association.

	KIND OF FISH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	DAILY LIMIT	LENGTH LIMIT
CONNECTICUT	Brook Trout													15 fish or 10 lbs	6 in
	Lake Trout														10 in
	Pickereel Wall-eyed Pike			9th										10 fish	12 in
	Alewives														
	Black Bass, Calico Bass													10 fish	8 in
	Shad				20th										
	Lamprey Eels						14th								
MAINE	Lakes + Ponds Salmon, Toque Trout			When ice is out										25 fish or 10 lbs	6 in
	White Perch, Bl Bass					21st								25 fish or 10 lbs	6 in
	Rivers above Salmon Toque Trt			When ice is out						14th				25 fish or 10 lbs	6 in
	Tidewater White Perch, Bl Bass					21st				14th				25 fish or 10 lbs	6 in
	Brooks and Streams Salmon, Trout			When ice is out										25 fish or 7 1/2 lbs	6 in
	White Perch			When ice is out										25 fish or 7 1/2 lbs	6 in
	Black Bass					21st								25 fish or 7 1/2 lbs	10 in
MASSACHUSETTS	Yellow Perch													30 fish in 24 hours	
	Trout Except Deerfield Riv													15 fish	6 in
	Salmon													5 fish	12 in
	Pickereel Wall-eyed Pike													10 Pickereel, 5 Pike	12 in
	Muscalonge														15 in
	White Perch Except Dukes Harbor													15 fish	7 in
	Black Bass													6 fish	10 in
NEW BRUNSWICK	Horned Pout													30 fish in 24 hours	
	Salmon					24th								30 fish in 2 weeks	
	Trout Landlocked Salmon													20 trout or 10 lbs	12 in
	Striped Bass, Black Bass														
	Brook Brown Rainbow Trout (Ches, Carroll, Grafton Cities)													25 fish or 5 lbs	6 in
	Brook Brown Rainbow Trout (Rest of State)													25 fish or 5 lbs	6 in
	Aureolus Trout Salmon													4 fish (For Salmon)	10 in
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Lake Trout													2 fish	15 in
	Black Bass													10 lbs	9 in
	White Perch													10 lbs	7 in
	Shad													12 fish	
	Pickereel													10 lbs	12 in
	Horned Pout													40 fish	
	Salmon														
QUEBEC	Landlocked Salmon														
	Speckle Red Brk Rainbow Trt														
	Lake Sea Trout										14th	2nd			
	Black Bass														9 in
	Maskinonge Except Ottawa Riv					14th									24 in
	Wall-eyed Pike					14th	16th								15 in
	Sturgeon														36 in
RHODE ISLAND	Smelt														
	Black Bass, Pickereel			20th			20th							6 Bl Bass, 10 Pickereel	12 in
	White Perch													20 fish	6 in
	Yellow or Striped Perch													30 fish	6 in
	Trout				5th			15th						10 fish	7 in
	Brook Brown Loch Leven Steelhead, Rainbow, Greyling, Black Spotted Trout								14th					25 fish or 5 lbs	6 in
	Golden + Little L L Salmon													Golden 25 fish or 5 lbs, Little L L Salmon 10 lbs	6 in
VERMONT	Black Bass													10 fish	10 in
	Muscalonge													25 lbs	12 in
	White Perch					14th								25 lbs	10 in
	Black Bass													25 lbs	12 in
	White Perch													25 lbs	10 in
	Pickereel													25 lbs	12 in
	Black Bass													25 lbs	12 in

(Black Area Indicates Open Season)

NEW BRUNSWICK

Salmon season on Restigouche River to mouth of Kedgewick Apr. 1 — Aug. 15; on Upsalquitch, Kedgewick and branches and Restigouche above mouth of Kedgewick, open season May 1 — Aug. 31; Nashawaak River May 24 — Oct. 15; other St. John River tributaries May 24 — Sept. 15; Cairns, St. Croix, Magaguadavic and Digdequasb May 24 — Oct. 15; Tabusintac May 24 — Oct. 31. Open season for trout on game refuges (subject to special regulations) May 15 — Aug. 31. Spears Brook and Trout Lake in Charlotte County closed to all fishing until Oct. 15, 1936.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Fly fishing for brook trout permitted only in September.

QUEBEC

Waters under lease to Restigouche Salmon Club from Apr. 1 to Aug. 15. On Ottawa River, black bass fishing from July 1 — Oct. 15; Maskinonge from July 1 — Oct. 15.

HINTS ON CONSTRUCTION AND CARE OF CELLAR

The basement is the abiding place of numerous weaknesses, some of which can be notoriously troublesome. Concrete has come to be the recognized standard for basement floors but asphalt, if well laid, is thoroughly serviceable. Brick, not laid in cement, allows water and insects to enter freely between the crevices. Wood floors laid upon the earth will usually rot in short order and are little better than bare earth. Dirt floors occasionally prove entirely satisfactory but where the ground is even slightly damp are undesirable.

The commonest difficulty in cellars is due to the presence of water which may be owing to any one or more of five causes.

1. Improper backfilling causing water to seep through floor after rain.
2. Water in soil, ground-water, may seep through walls or floor.
3. Condensation on walls or pipes causing water to drip onto floor.
4. Leaking pipes or stopped-up drains.
5. Rain water may be directed towards windows or other openings from mouths of downspouts or by incorrect grading.

The source of the water must be first accurately determined before it is possible to undertake a cure. Sometimes concrete floors are porous because of rapid drying or other lack of care in the original work and this difficulty can often be dealt with by painting the floor with pitch, asphalt cement or certain compounds sold under trade names. Over this covering a thin concrete floor, two or three inches thick, can be laid.

Many a cellar is needlessly dark and unattractive and its appearance can be radically changed merely by the use of whitewash, which is inexpensive and easy to apply, and an amazing difference in illumination from the usual small window or the few electric bulbs will be secured. Whitewash or a paint made from Portland cement mixed with water will often serve on surfaces which have too much moisture to permit oil paint to maintain its hold. Whitewash being the whiter will brighten your cellar to a greater degree. If your basement is quite dry paint may be used.

It is frequently desirable that cellars be partitioned and sometimes this is accomplished, wholly or partially, by permanent masonry walls. It is advisable, as a protection against fire as well as in order to eliminate cobwebs and dust pockets, for the beams to be covered with plasterboard, plaster or some other suitable covering.

Coal bins, vegetable bins, closets and other storage places are often essential but, before they are erected, the floor on which they stand should be examined so that any cracks can be carefully repaired before they are covered by the woodwork.

In dry, well-conditioned cellars finished rooms are more and more coming into use. Now that many homes are equipped with oil and gas-burning furnaces the dingy, dirty cellars of former times are passing. When foundation walls and basement floors are well constructed and thoroughly waterproof, finished rooms are often highly desirable, but to finish a room in a damp cellar is the height of folly. Rot, mould and unhealthy conditions will certainly follow and wooden or plaster walls, as well as wooden floors, are foredoomed to rapid deterioration.

Where a basement is partitioned, plan your partitions so as not to interfere with proper lighting and ventilation. If possible, see that each subdivision of your cellar has its own source of light, preferably a window and electric bulb but certainly one of these. Windows permit both light and ventilation but an electric light is important since it is frequently necessary to enter such rooms after dark. The use of candles, lamps or matches in these places is dangerous.

Plan the doors of your partitions that access to them may be easy. Eliminate, in so far as possible, irregularities of shape, otherwise odd corners difficult to clean may develop. Guard against narrow passages or numerous and inconveniently located doors. If doors are to be hung, care should be taken to design doorways of such a size as will be readily matched by the doors which may be obtained in stock sizes; these dimensions can be given in advance by your dealer. To build a really good door is probably beyond the skill of the average home craftsman; rough doors, however, can be readily constructed.

*Adapted from "The Householder's Complete Handbook"
by Hawthorne Daniel, Little, Brown & Co.*

POSTAL RATES.—DOMESTIC.

First Class Matter may be forwarded from one Post Office to another without additional postage, but other matter must have new postage.

LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS.—FIRST CLASS.

Written and Typewritten Matter, each ounce and fraction..... .03
(Except when mailed for local delivery when the rate is 2c for each ounce or fraction.)

Post Cards and Private Mailing Cards which comply with Departmental requirements 01

Business Reply Cards or Letters, consult Post Office.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—SECOND CLASS.

Entire Newspapers or Magazines when mailed by the public; for each two ounces or fraction, regardless of distance or weight..... .01

Fourth class rate applies when it is lower than second class.

MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS.—THIRD CLASS.

(Limit of weight 8 ounces.)

Merchandise, incomplete copies of newspapers, printed and other mailable matter, each 2 ounces or fraction..... .015

Books, catalogues (must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction..... .01

Plain Printed Cards containing no writing other than the address, and not conforming with regulation size of Post Card, shall be considered Third Class and mailed for 015

Permit Mail. Envelopes, folders, etc., which are to be mailed under Third Class permit privileges should indicate the amount of postage paid.

Bulk Mailings. Applications for bulk mailing privilege should be submitted to the Post Office.

PARCEL POST.—FOURTH CLASS.

(For Zone consult Post Office)

Everything over 8 ounces, including books and printed matter, except First Class and newspapers and other periodicals entered as Second Class matter mailed by the publishers or the public:—

Table of fourth-class or parcel-post rates
ZONES

Weight in pounds	Local	1st Up to 50 miles	2d 50 to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th Over 1,800 miles
1	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.14	\$0.15
2	.08	.10	.10	.11	.14	.17	.19	.23	.26
3	.08	.11	.11	.13	.17	.22	.26	.32	.37
4	.09	.12	.12	.15	.21	.27	.33	.41	.48
5	.09	.13	.13	.17	.24	.33	.40	.50	.59
6	.10	.14	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70
7	.10	.15	.15	.21	.31	.48	.54	.68	.81
8	.11	.16	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
9	.11	.17	.17	.25	.38	.54	.68	.86	1.03
10	.12	.18	.18	.27	.42	.59	.75	.95	1.14
11	.12	.19	.19	.29	.45	.64	.82	1.04	1.25
12	.13	.21	.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36
13	.13	.22	.22	.33	.52	.75	.96	1.22	1.47
14	.14	.23	.23	.35	.56	.80	1.03	1.31	1.58
15	.14	.24	.24	.37	.59	.86	1.10	1.40	1.69
16	.15	.25	.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80
17	.15	.26	.26	.41	.68	.96	1.24	1.58	1.91
18	.16	.27	.27	.43	.70	1.02	1.31	1.67	2.02
19	.16	.28	.28	.45	.73	1.07	1.38	1.76	2.13
20	.17	.29	.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24
21	.17	.30	.30	.49	.80	1.17	1.52	1.94	2.35
22	.18	.32	.32	.51	.84	1.23	1.59	2.03	2.46
23	.18	.33	.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57
24	.19	.34	.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68
25	.19	.35	.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79
26	.20	.36	.36	.59	.98	1.44	1.87	2.39	2.90
27	.20	.37	.37	.61	1.01	1.49	1.94	2.48	3.01
28	.21	.38	.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12
29	.21	.39	.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.08	2.66	3.23
30	.22	.40	.40	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.34
31	.22	.41	.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.22	2.84	3.45
32	.23	.43	.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56
33	.23	.44	.44	.73	1.22	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67
34	.24	.45	.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78
35	.24	.46	.46	.77	1.29	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89
36	.25	.47	.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00
37	.25	.48	.48	.81	1.36	2.02	2.64	3.38	4.11
38	.26	.49	.49	.83	1.40	2.08	2.71	3.47	4.22
39	.26	.50	.50	.85	1.43	2.13	2.78	3.56	4.33
40	.27	.51	.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44
41	.27	.52	.52	.89	1.50	2.23	2.92	3.74	4.55
42	.28	.54	.54	.91	1.54	2.29	2.99	3.83	4.66
43	.28	.55	.55	.93	1.57	2.34	3.06	3.92	4.77
44	.29	.56	.56	.95	1.61	2.39	3.13	4.01	4.88

Weight in pounds	Local	ZONES							
		1st Up to 50 miles	2d 50 to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th Over 1,800 miles
45	.29	.57	.57	.97	1.64	2.45	3.20	4.10	4.99
46	.30	.58	.58	.99	1.68	2.50	3.27	4.19	5.10
47	.30	.59	.59	1.01	1.71	2.55	3.34	4.28	5.21
48	.31	.60	.60	1.03	1.75	2.61	3.41	4.37	5.32
49	.31	.61	.61	1.05	1.78	2.66	3.48	4.46	5.43
50	.32	.62	.62	1.07	1.82	2.71	3.55	4.55	5.54
51	.32	.63	.63	1.09	1.85	2.76	3.62	4.64	5.65
52	.33	.65	.65	1.11	1.89	2.82	3.69	4.73	5.76
53	.33	.66	.66	1.13	1.92	2.87	3.76	4.82	5.87
54	.34	.67	.67	1.16	1.96	2.92	3.83	4.91	5.98
55	.34	.68	.68	1.17	1.99	2.98	3.90	5.00	6.09
56	.35	.69	.69	1.19	2.03	3.03	3.97	5.09	6.20
57	.35	.70	.70	1.21	2.06	3.08	4.04	5.18	6.31
58	.36	.71	.71	1.23	2.10	3.14	4.11	5.27	6.42
59	.36	.72	.72	1.25	2.13	3.19	4.18	5.36	6.53
60	.37	.73	.73	1.27	2.17	3.24	4.25	5.45	6.64
61	.37	.74	.74	1.29	2.20	3.29	4.32	5.54	6.75
62	.38	.76	.76	1.31	2.24	3.35	4.39	5.63	6.86
63	.38	.77	.77	1.33	2.27	3.40	4.46	5.72	6.97
64	.39	.78	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45	4.53	5.81	7.08
65	.39	.79	.79	1.37	2.34	3.51	4.60	5.90	7.19
66	.40	.80	.80	1.39	2.38	3.56	4.67	5.99	7.30
67	.40	.81	.81	1.41	2.41	3.61	4.74	6.08	7.41
68	.41	.82	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67	4.81	6.17	7.52
69	.41	.83	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72	4.88	6.26	7.63
70	.42	.84	.84	1.47	2.52	3.77	4.95	6.35	7.74

EXCEPTIONS

(a) In the first or second zone, where the distance by the shortest regular practicable mail route is 300 miles or more, the rate is 9 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound.

(b) On parcels collected on rural routes the postage is 2 cents less per parcel than shown in the foregoing table when for local delivery and 3 cents less per parcel when for other than local delivery.

(c) Parcels weighing less than 10 pounds measuring over 84 inches, but not more than 100 inches in length and girth combined, are subject to a minimum charge equal to that for a 10-pound parcel for the zone to which addressed.

Limit of size for parcels is 100 inches in length and girth combined. **Limit of weight** is 70 pounds in all zones.

Library Books. A special rate is allowed under certain conditions. (Inquire at Post Office as to requirements.)

SPECIAL HANDLING. (Fourth Class Matter Only)

Parcels will receive first-class handling if, in addition to regular postage, there is added—

2 lbs. or less	.10
Over 2 lbs. and not more than 10 lbs.	.15
Over 10 lbs.	.20

SPECIAL DELIVERY FEES

	First Class	Second, Third or Fourth Class
Up to 2 pounds	10c	15c
Over 2 pounds up to 10 pounds	20c	25c
Over 10 pounds	25c	35c

The prepayment of the foregoing fee on second, third, or fourth class mail entitles it to the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable, and also entitles it to special delivery at the office of address.

To Canada (including Newfoundland and Labrador) 20c prepaid in addition to regular postage on letters or articles only prepaid at the letter rate.

For special delivery rates to other foreign countries, consult post office.

REGISTERED MAIL.

Not to exceed \$5	\$0.15	Not to exceed \$500	\$0.70
Not to exceed 25	.18	Not to exceed 600	.80
Not to exceed 50	.20	Not to exceed 700	.85
Not to exceed 75	.25	Not to exceed 800	.90
Not to exceed 100	.30	Not to exceed 900	.95
Not to exceed 200	.40	Not to exceed 1000	1.00
Not to exceed 300	.50		
Not to exceed 400	.60		

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.

For Orders		For Orders	
From \$0.01 to \$2.50....	6 cents	From \$20.01 to \$40.00....	15 cents
From \$2.51 to \$5.00....	8 cents	From \$40.01 to \$60.00....	18 cents
From \$5.01 to \$10.00....	11 cents	From \$60.01 to \$80.00....	20 cents
From \$10.01 to \$20.00....	13 cents	From \$80.01 to \$100.00....	22 cents

WEATHER FORECASTS

By G. HAROLD NOYES, Senior Meteorologist,

U. S. Weather Bureau, Boston

The prediction of coming weather for a few days in advance, or for whole seasons, has long been recognized by mankind as a desideratum of superlative importance. Before the physical properties of the atmosphere were understood and subject to somewhat exact measurement, weather forecasts were possible only to the extent permitted by recognition of clouds and other aspects of the sky, and the significance of winds and local signs, coordinated with the personal past experiences of the observer.

Man's inventive genius produced precise measuring devices, and means for the electrical transmission of intelligence. With the telegraph it was possible to collect in one place in a few minutes a detailed statement of exact observations of existing weather conditions over a very large territory not subject to the bias of personal equation; and from these, it is possible to foresee what the weather will be in the near future in that territory. Governments recognized that such work devolved upon them, and could not be effectively carried on privately. Private research, however, has furnished vast stores of weather information which has been generously offered to Government weather services and utilized by them.

Present day weather forecasting is generally in the form of predictions of temperature, cloudiness, moisture, precipitation, and wind, and are issued daily, once or oftener for periods of 36 to 48 hours in advance, and occasionally for longer periods. In the United States these forecasts are issued for relatively precise limits of territory; and the weather elements are expressed in terms of variations of 6 to 10 degrees of temperature, a somewhat broad limit of wind force, and a general statement of the expected precipitation. Beyond these indications it is not safe, at present, to venture.

The detail of these forecasts is in a general way sufficient to take care of nearly all human pursuits. The foreknowledge of the approaching weather can be turned to one's advantage, unless, indeed, expected conditions are to be so adverse in their effect that only preventive measures can be taken to mitigate the ravages the weather is about to inflict.

A brief outline of the procedure of preparing a weather forecast in the United States involves the following interesting items. There are some 200 weather stations scattered over the country. At a few minutes before 8 o'clock morning and evening, eastern standard time, observations are recorded of all the usual weather elements. These data are immediately telegraphed over pre-arranged networks and collected at many important centers, such as agricultural, marine, commercial, educational and Governmental. At these centers the statistics are graphically entered upon an outline map of the country. The analysis and study of these data are immediately undertaken by the staff of forecasters. Within about two hours from the taking of the observations, the forecasts have been completed, and broadcast to almost every hamlet of the Nation by telegraph, telephone, radio, the press, and mail.

It might be noted, in passing upon the accuracy of forecasts that the occurrence of weather which verifies the prediction occasions but little comment, while a failure, especially when bad weather follows a favorable forecast, rouses critical resentment which is not entirely justified. There always must be boundaries or limiting edges of rain storms or snow storms, or regions of warm or cold waves: it is often this boundary between differing kinds of weather which causes an individual to feel that the forecast for his town has been a failure—he happens to be at a spot which is just "betwixt and between."

Business, mercantile, marine, agricultural, aviation and other interests put confidence in Government weather forecasts to a great degree; and that is sufficient proof of the reliability of the forecasts.

No Government or other agency has yet found any reliable basis for a long range forecast for periods of several weeks, months or seasons. Studies in the line of long period weather outlooks are being diligently pursued, but at present with more hope than promise of success in the near future.

WIND-BAROMETER TABLE

From the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau

The wind and barometer indications for the United States are generally summarized in the following table:

Wind direction	Barometer reduced to sea level	Character of weather indicated
SW. to NW.	30.10 to 30.20 and steady	Fair, with slight temperature changes, for 1 to 2 days.
SW. to NW	30.10 to 30.20 and rising rapidly	Fair, followed within 2 days by rain.
SW. to NW.	30.20 and above and stationary	Continued fair, with no decided temperature change.
SW. to NW.	30.20 and above and falling slowly	Slowly rising temperature and fair for 2 days.
S. to SE. . . .	30.10 to 30.20 and falling slowly	Rain within 24 hours.
S. to SE. . . .	30.10 to 30.20 and falling rapidly	Wind increasing in force, with rain within 12 to 24 hours.
SE. to NE. . .	30.10 to 30.20 and falling slowly	Rain in 12 to 18 hours.
SE. to NE. . .	30.10 to 30.20 and falling rapidly	Increasing wind, and rain within 12 hours.
E. to NE. . . .	30.10 and above and falling slowly	In summer, with light winds, rain may not fall for several days. In winter, rain within 24 hours.
E. to NE. . . .	30.10 and above and falling rapidly	In summer, rain probable within 12 to 24 hours. In winter, rain or snow, with increasing winds, will often set in when the barometer begins to fall and the wind sets in from the NE.
SE. to NE. . .	30.00 or below and falling slowly	Rain will continue 1 to 2 days.
SE. to NE. . .	30.00 or below and falling rapidly	Rain, with high wind, followed, within 36 hours, by clearing, and in winter by colder.
S. to SW. . . .	30.00 or below and rising slowly	Clearing within a few hours, and fair for several days.
S. to E.	29.80 or below and falling rapidly	Severe storm imminent, followed, within 24 hours, by clearing, and in winter by colder.
E. to N.	29.80 or below and falling rapidly	Severe northeast gale and heavy precipitation; in winter, heavy snow, followed by a cold wave.
Going to W. . .	29.80 or below and rising rapidly	Clearing and colder.

STATE ELECTIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

In all the New England States, Legislatures and Governors are now elected every second year. The next elections will be in 1938. All these elections are on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, except that in Maine, which is on the second Monday in September.

HOLIDAYS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The following days are legal Holidays. If the day falls on Sunday the day following is usually kept as a Holiday. Thanksgiving and Fast are appointed by State or National authority.

Maine. Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Apr. 19, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **New Hampshire.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, 4th Thurs. April, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. Election Day, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Vermont.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Aug. 16, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Massachusetts.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, Apr. 19, May 30, June 17 in Suffolk Co. only, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Rhode Island.** Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 4, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. Election Day, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas. **Connecticut.** Jan. 1, Feb. 12, Feb. 22, Fast, May 30, July 4, 1st Mon. Sept., Oct. 12, Nov. 11, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS IN NEW ENGLAND

MAINE

Bates College—Lewiston
Bowdoin College—Brunswick
Colby College—Waterville
Nasson College—Springvale
University of Maine—Orono
State Normal School—Castine
State Normal School—Farmington
State Normal School—Fort Kent
State Normal School—Gorham
State Normal School—Machias
State Normal School—Presque Isle
Theological Seminary—Bangor

Junior Colleges

Ricker Classical Institute and Junior College—Houlton
Westbrook Seminary and Junior College—Portland

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Colby Junior College—New London
Dartmouth College—Hanover
(Including Medical, Tuck School of Administration and Finance and Thayer School of Civil Engineering.)
Mount Saint Mary College—Hooksett
Rivier College—Hudson
University of New Hampshire—Durham
St. Anselm's College—Manchester
State Normal School—Keene
State Normal School—Plymouth

VERMONT

Bennington College—Bennington
Middlebury College—Middlebury
Norwich University—Northfield
St. Michael's College—Winooski Park
State Normal Schools—Castleton
State Normal Schools—Johnson
State Normal School—Lyndon Ctr.
Trinity College, Inc.—Burlington
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College—Burlington
Vermont State School of Agriculture—Randolph Center

MASSACHUSETTS

American International College—Springfield
Amherst College—Amherst
Andover Newton Theological School—Newton
Assumption College of Worcester—Worcester
Atlantic Union College—Lancaster
Boston College—Chestnut Hill
Boston Ecclesiastical Seminary (St. John's)—Brighton
Boston University—Boston
Clark University—Worcester
College of the Holy Cross—Worcester
College of Our Lady of the Elms—Chicopee
College of Physicians and Surgeons—Boston
Eastern Nazarene College—Wollaston
Emerson College of Oratory—Boston
Emmanuel College—Boston
Episcopal Theological Seminary—Cambridge
Gordon College of Theology and Missions—Boston
Harvard University—Cambridge
Hewitt Teachers' College—Boston
International Y.M.C.A. College—Springfield
Jackson College—Medford
Lowell Textile Institute—Lowell
Massachusetts State College—Amherst
Massachusetts College of Osteopathy—Boston
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy—Boston

Massachusetts Department of Education:

State Teachers' College—Bridgewater
State Teachers' College—Fitchburg
State Teachers' College—Framingham
State Teachers' College—Hyannis
State Teachers' College—Lowell
State Teachers' College—North Adams
State Teachers' College—Salem
State Teachers' College—Westfield
State Teachers' College—Worcester
Massachusetts School of Art—Boston

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Cambridge

Middlesex College—Cambridge
Mount Holyoke College—South Hadley
New England Conservatory of Music—Boston

Northeastern University—Boston
Portia Law School—Boston
Radcliffe College—Cambridge
Regis College for Women (The)—Newton and Weston

Simmons College—Boston
Smith College—Northampton
Staley College of the Spoken Word—Brookline
Suffolk Law School—Boston
The Teachers College of the City of Boston—Boston

Tufts College—Medford
Wellesley College—Wellesley
Wheaton College—Norton
Williams College—Williamstown
Worcester Polytechnic Institute—Worcester

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island State College—Kingston
Rhode Island College of Education—Providence
Brown University—Providence
(Including Pembroke College for Women.)
Providence College—Providence
Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences—Providence
Rhode Island School of Design—Providence
Bryant College—Providence
Salve Regina College—Providence

CONNECTICUT

Albertus Magnus College—New Haven
Berkeley Divinity School—New Haven (Episcopal)
Bridgeport Normal School—Bridgeport
Connecticut State College—Storrs
Connecticut College for Women—New London
Hartford College of Law—Hartford
Hartford Seminary Foundation—Hartford (Interdenominational)
Hartford Theological Seminary—Hartford (Ortho. Cong.)
Saint Joseph College—West Hartford
Saint Thomas' Seminary—Bloomfield
State Normal School—Danbury
State Normal School—New Haven
State Normal School—Willimantic
Teachers' College of Connecticut—New Britain
Trinity College—Hartford
Wesleyan University—Middletown
Yale University—New Haven
(Academic, Fine Arts, Forestry, Law, Medical, Music, Scientific and Theological Departments.)

COURTS IN NEW ENGLAND

Below are given the names of the places where the different Court Records are kept in the custody of the Clerks of Court, Registers of Probate or others such officers

United States—First and Second Circuits.

FIRST CIRCUIT. Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston;—District Court of Maine at Portland;—of Massachusetts at Boston;—of New Hampshire at Concord;—of Rhode Island at Providence.

SECOND CIRCUIT. Circuit of Appeals at New York City;—District Court of Vermont at Burlington;—of Connecticut at New Haven and Hartford;—Northern District of New York at Utica;—Eastern District of New York at Brooklyn;—Southern District of New York at New York City;—Western District of New York at Buffalo.

Maine.

The Supreme Judicial Court holds eight Law Terms, four at Augusta and four at Portland. This is the Court of last resort. It also meets in the several counties for Equity and other matters as occasion requires. The Superior Court which is a Circuit Court holds terms in the sixteen counties of the State, terms comprising a minimum of two in Lincoln, Piscataquis and Hancock and a maximum of ten in Cumberland County.

Superior Court convenes in the following places: Androscoggin County at Auburn, Aroostook County at Houlton or Caribou, Cumberland County at Portland, Franklin County at Farmington, Hancock County at Ellsworth, Kennebec County at Augusta, Knox County at Rockland, Lincoln County at Wiscasset, Oxford County at South Paris or Rumford, Penobscot County at Bangor, Piscataquis County at Dover-Foxcroft, Sagadahoc County at Bath, Somerset County at Skowhegan, Waldo County at Belfast, Washington County at Machias or Calais, and York County at Alfred.

Superior Court is a trial court. Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Courts in the several counties are also Clerks of the Superior Court.

Probate Courts are County Courts and meet in the County seat of each county.

New Hampshire.

Supreme Court at Concord;—Superior Court and Probate Courts:—Rockingham Co. at Exeter;—Strafford Co. at Dover;—Belknap Co. at Laconia;—Carroll Co. at Ossipee;—Merrimack Co. at Concord;—Hillsborough Co. at Nashua and Manchester;—Cheshire Co. at Keene;—Sullivan Co. at Newport;—Grafton Co. at Woodsville;—Coos Co. at Lancaster.

Vermont.

Supreme Court: Montpelier;—County Court and Court of Chancery:—Addison Co. at Middlebury;—Bennington Co. at Bennington;—Caledonia Co. at St. Johnsbury;—Chittenden Co. at Burlington;—Essex Co. at Guildhall;—Franklin Co. at St. Albans;—Grand Isle Co. at North Hero;—Lamoille Co. at Hyde Park;—Orange Co. at Chelsea;—Orleans Co. at Newport;—Rutland Co. at Rutland;—Washington Co. at Montpelier;—Windham Co. at Brattleboro;—Windsor Co. at Woodstock. Probate Courts:—Where the Probate District consists of an entire County its records are in the same places above. Other Probate records as follows:—Addison Dist. at Middlebury;—New Haven Dist. at Vergennes;—Bennington Dist. at Bennington;—Manchester Dist. at Manchester;—Bradford Dist. at Wells River;—Randolph Dist. at Chelsea;—Rutland Dist. at Rutland;—Fairhaven Dist. at Fair Haven;—Marlboro Dist. at Brattleboro;—Westminster Dist. at Bellows Falls;—Windsor Dist. at Ludlow;—Hartford Dist. at Woodstock. The records of each Probate District are in the custody of its Judge of Probate.

Massachusetts.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth at Boston. Supreme Judicial Court, Superior Court, and Probate Courts:—Barnstable Co. at Barnstable;—Berkshire Co. at Pittsfield;—Bristol Co. at Taunton;—Dukes Co. at Edgartown, (see below);—Essex Co. at Salem;—Franklin Co. at Greenfield;—Hampden Co. at Springfield;—Hampshire Co. at Northampton;—Middlesex Co. at Cambridge;—Nantucket Co. at Nantucket, (see below);—Norfolk Co. at Dedham;—Plymouth Co. at Plymouth;—Suffolk Co. at Boston;—Worcester Co. at Worcester;—except that the records of the Supreme Judicial Court in cases arising in the Counties of Dukes County and Nantucket are at Taunton. Land Court at Boston.

Rhode Island.

Supreme Court at Providence. Superior Court:—Providence and Bristol Counties at Providence;—Kent Co. at East Greenwich;—Washington Co. at South Kingstown;—Newport Co. at Newport. In each City and Town there is a Court having Probate jurisdiction within its limits. In towns which have not elected a Judge of Probate the Town Councils act as Probate Courts.

Connecticut.

Supreme Court of Errors:—All sessions at Hartford. Superior Court:—Hartford Co. at Hartford;—New Haven Co. at New Haven and Waterbury;—Fairfield Co. at Bridgeport and at Danbury;—New London Co. at Norwich;—Litchfield Co. at Winsted;—Middlesex Co. at Middletown;—Windham Co. at Putnam;—Tolland Co. at Rockville. Courts of Common Pleas for such Counties as have these Courts are as follows:—Hartford Co. at Hartford;—New Haven Co. at New Haven;—Fairfield Co. at Bridgeport;—New London Co. at Norwich;—Litchfield Co. at Litchfield and Common Pleas Court, for Waterbury Judicial District at Waterbury. There are 113 Probate Districts;—84 of these Districts consist of one town only; each of the remaining Districts comprises more than one town. The records of each District are in the custody of its Judge of Probate.

Tables of Measures

(English Units)

Linear Measure

- 1 foot=12 inches
 1 yard=3 feet
 1 rod=5½ yards=16½ feet
 1 mile=320 rods=1760 yards=5280 feet
 1 nautical mile=6080 feet
 1 knot=1 nautical mile per hour
 1 furlong=¼ mile=660 feet=220 yards
 1 league=3 miles=24 furlongs
 1 fathom=2 yards=6 feet
 1 chain=100 links=22 yards
 1 link=7.92 inches
 1 hand=4 inches
 1 span=9 inches

Square Measure

- 1 square foot=144 square inches
 1 sq. yard=9 sq. feet
 1 sq. rod=30¼ sq. yards=272¼ sq. ins.
 1 acre=160 sq. rods=43560 sq. ft.
 1 sq. mile=640 acres=102400 sq. rods
 1 sq. rod=625 square links
 1 sq. chain=16 square rods
 1 acre=10 square chains

Cubic Measure

- 1 cubic foot=1728 cubic inches
 1 cubic yard=27 cu. feet
 1 register ton (shipping measure)=100 cubic feet
 1 U. S. shipping ton=40 cu. ft.
 1 cord=128 cubic feet
 1 U. S. liquid gallon=4 quarts=231 cubic inches
 1 Imperial gal.=1.20 U. S. gals.=0.16 cubic feet
 1 board foot=144 cubic inches

Avoirdupois

- 1 pound=16 ounces
 1 hundredweight=100 pounds
 1 ton=20 hundredweight=2000 pounds
 1 long ton=2240 pounds

Troy

- (Used in weighing gold, silver, jewels)
 1 pennyweight=24 grains
 1 ounce=20 pennyweight
 1 pound=12 ounces

(Metric Units)

Linear Measure

- 1 centimeter=10 millimeters
 1 decimeter=10 centimeters
 1 meter=10 decimeters
 1 dekameter=10 meters
 1 hektometer=10 dekameters
 1 kilometer=10 hektometers
 1 inch=2.54 centimeters
 1 meter=39.37 inches
 1 yard=0.914 meters
 1 mile=1609 meters=1.61 kilometers

Square Measure

- 1 square centimeter=100 square millimeters
 1 sq. decimeter=100 sq. centimeters
 1 sq. meter=100 sq. decimeters=1 centar
 1 ar=100 centars
 1 hektar=100 ars
 1 sq. kilometer=100 hektars
 1 sq. centimeter=0.15 sq. inches
 1 sq. meter=1.20 sq. yards
 1 sq. kilometer=0.39 sq. miles
 1 hektar=2.47 acres
 1 sq. inch=6.45 sq. cm.
 1 sq. yard=0.84 sq. m.
 1 sq. mile=2.59 sq. km.
 1 acre=0.40 hektars

Cubic Measure

- 1 cubic centimeter=1000 cubic millimeters
 1 cu. decimeter=1000 cu. centimeters
 1 cu. meter=1000 cu. decimeters
 1 cu. yard=0.76 cubic meters
 1 cu. meter=1.31 cubic yards
 1 liter=1.06 U. S. liquid quarts
 1 hektoliter=100 liters=26.42 U. S. liquid gallons
 1 U. S. liquid quart=0.94 liters
 1 U. S. liquid gallon=3.76 liters

Weights

Apothecaries

- 1 scruple=20 grains
 1 dram=3 scruples
 1 ounce=8 drams
 1 pound=12 ounces

Metric

- 1 centigram=10 milligrams
 1 decigram=10 centigrams
 1 gram=10 decigrams
 1 dekagram=10 grams
 1 hektogram=10 dekagrams
 1 kilogram=10 hektograms
 1 metric ton=1000 kilograms
 1 kilogram=2.20 pounds
 1 pound avoirdupois=0.45 kilograms

SAFE DRIVING

By FRANK A. GOODWIN,

Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles

Last year in the United States no less than 37,000 men, women and children were killed in automobile accidents. Approximately 17,000 of all those victims were pedestrians. In Massachusetts we lost 795 of our people in the same way, and of them nearly 60% or 474 were pedestrians. Moreover, of all those pedestrians more than half were killed while walking on our streets and highways at night. These facts are of special interest to persons living in country districts, because it is in rural districts that motorists generally drive the fastest. Hence, it is there that others, whether pedestrians or drivers of autos or horses, are in the greatest danger of being hit.

For those reasons, I urge all who have occasion to travel our highways on foot to walk on their left-hand side of the road facing oncoming traffic. This admonition applies particularly at night, when visibility is poor and it is much easier for pedestrians to see cars coming toward them than it is to watch for cars coming up behind. As an added measure of safety, it is advisable for all who walk along the highways at night to wear or carry something white—a handkerchief pinned on the clothing, or a newspaper held in the hand—to reflect the light of any approaching car.

However, in spite of all our warnings, surveys made by trained observers have proved that only about half of those persons who walk on country roads use their heads enough to walk on the left. Recently in many localities sidewalks have been laid down along the highways for the special benefit of pedestrians, yet many persist in walking in the middle of the road, and so endanger their lives.

While it is up to every pedestrian to exercise due care for his own safety when walking along a road or crossing the street, the greater burden of care and responsibility rests upon every operator of a motor vehicle. Many a driver has the mistaken, and often fatal, idea that pedestrians must run or jump out of his way, and that his right to use the streets is paramount. But our State law regarding the duty of drivers toward pedestrians is perfectly clear and explicit: "Upon approaching a pedestrian who is upon the travelled part of any way and not upon a sidewalk, every person operating a motor vehicle shall slow down."

The fundamental reason for such a law lies in the great differences between the driver of an auto and a pedestrian. A pedestrian, under the long-accepted common law, has an inalienable right to be on any street or highway without being licensed to exercise that right; while the motorist is required not only to be licensed himself, but the car he operates must be duly registered, before he is permitted to enjoy the privilege of using the streets and highways. Furthermore, the motorist must remember that while enjoying that privilege he is operating a machine that can very readily kill or maim; while the pedestrian is only using his fundamental right to walk without the possibility of harming anyone by so doing. Since the repeal of Prohibition there are undoubtedly more intoxicated pedestrians than formerly; and although it is foolhardy for them to risk their lives by walking the streets in that condition, a driver should nevertheless use every possible care not to run them down. Under the law a pedestrian, drunk or sober, is still a pedestrian. The motorist is legally bound to slow down and take care not to hit him, whether he be intoxicated, or deaf or old and feeble and forgetful of his own safety.

Among those most negligent of their own safety are thousands of young children, who are not yet old enough to realize the danger of running or playing in the street. To them drivers owe a special duty to make allowance for their tender age, and to slow down or stop, and take every precaution until they are safely out of the way. Last year in Massachusetts 127 children were killed and over 10,000 injured.

Let every driver, then, remember the saying: "The life of a little child is of far more value than a little time."

Useful and Appetizing Recipes Especially Prepared for

THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC**DINNER MENU**

Tomato Cocktail	Peanut Butter Canapés
Bouillon in Cups	Parmesan Cheese
Corn Bread Sticks	
Finnan Haddie	Rolls
Chicken Mousse	Asparagus Salad
Pastry Sticks	
Chocolate Mousse	Sponge Cake

PEANUT BUTTER CANAPÉS

Cut white bread in small rounds with cutter. Butter these and toast in oven or fry in spider with a little butter until a delicate brown. Spread with peanut butter and finely chopped cooked bacon. Return to oven to heat. Serve very hot.

BOUILLON

3 lbs. lean beef cut from bottom of round, cut in $1\frac{1}{2}$ " cubes	1 small onion sliced
1 lb. marrow bone	1 tablespoon salt
3 lbs. chuck of veal cut in pieces	$\frac{1}{2}$ bay leaf
$\frac{1}{3}$ cup each carrot, turnip, celery	3 quarts cold water

Put all together and cook slowly four hours. Strain through coarse strainer and when cold take off fat. While cold break into it beaten egg and shell. Bring it to a boil and cook for five minutes. Let it cool and strain through cheese cloth. Flavor with one-half teaspoon Maggi seasoning. Serve hot with grated parmesan cheese.

CORN BREAD STICKS

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn meal	1 tablespoon sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup white flour	1 tablespoon butter
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk	1 teaspoon baking powder

This makes 12, baked in bread stick pan.

FINNAN HADDIE SELMA

1 cup finnan haddie	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiled rice	1 egg
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese	White sauce
Soak finnan haddie in milk to cover it for 1 hour. Cook until tender and separate into flakes. Make a white sauce of	
2 tablespoons butter	1 cup milk
2 tablespoons flour	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
	Dash of pepper

Mix finnan haddie flaked with the white sauce. Add rice, cream and slightly beaten egg. Arrange in shallow buttered baking dish. Cover with grated cheese. Bake in moderate oven for twenty minutes.

CHICKEN MOUSSE

1 cup white meat of chicken (cooked)	1 tablespoon gelatin
1 cup sweetbread (parboiled)	2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 cup chicken broth	1 cup rich cream
	Salt—Pepper

Grind chicken meat and sweetbread, heat highly seasoned chicken broth and add gelatin which has been soaked in cold water. Dissolve in hot broth and let cool. Add chicken and sweetbread and chopped green pepper. Whip the cream and fold into mixture. Add salt and pinch of pepper. Pour into mold. To serve: unmold on platter and surround with salad of asparagus tips.

ASPARAGUS SALAD

Marinate asparagus tips and arrange on small nests of lettuce. Decorate with strip of canned pimento. Serve with cream mayonnaise dressing.

CHOCOLATE MOUSSE

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1 pint cream | 3 squares chocolate |
| 1 cup sugar | 1 cup chopped almonds |

Blanch Jordan almonds. Put in frying pan with butter and fry until delicately browned. Chop rather fine. Whip cream and beat in sugar and hot melted chocolate. Put in mold and pack in salt and ice. Unmold and serve with chopped almonds sprinkled over it.

SPECIAL RECIPES**MACARONI AND FISH IN MOLD**

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1½ cups cooked halibut | ½ cup milk |
| 1 egg slightly beaten | ½ cup cream |
| 2 tablespoons butter | ¼ teaspoon salt |
| 2 tablespoons flour | Macaroni |

Cook macaroni enough to line a mold with long strips. Make a white sauce with the butter, flour, milk, cream and seasoning. Mix well with fish and beaten egg. Butter a mold, line with the strips of macaroni, fill with the fish mixture. Cover and steam for 30 minutes. Unmold and serve with hollandaise sauce poured over it.

VEAL LOAF

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 lbs. lean veal | 2 teaspoons salt |
| ¼ lb. salt pork | 1 saltspoon pepper |
| 4 common crackers rolled | ½ saltspoon nutmeg |
| 2 eggs | Little celery salt |

Parboil the veal and reserve stock. Chop together until very fine the veal and salt pork. Add crackers, egg slightly beaten and seasonings. Moisten with stock and shape into a loaf. Bake for ¾ hour, basting frequently with remaining stock.

TONGUE SULTANA

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 fresh tongue | 1½ cups tomato |
| ½ onion sliced | 1 fablespoon sugar |
| ½ cup walnut meats | 1 wineglass vinegar |
| ½ cup Sultana raisins | |

Cook tongue for two hours until tender; then skin. Fry sliced onion in butter; add walnut meats, raisins, sugar, vinegar and tomato. Let this come to a boil. Add the tongue and simmer for 30 minutes.

PITTSBURGH BISCUITS

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 cups bread flour | 2 teaspoons baking powder |
| ¼ lb. butter | Pinch of salt |

Put ingredients together as for baking powder biscuits; moisten with a little milk. Pat out thin and cut with small biscuit cutter. Bake on griddle on top of stove. Brown on both sides.

GRAPE PICKLE

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 5 lbs. grapes | 1½ tablespoons ground cinnamon |
| 4 lbs. sugar | 1½ tablespoons ground cloves |
| | 1 pint vinegar |

Wash, drain and remove stems from grapes. Squeeze out insides and boil until soft. Strain out seeds and add insides to skins. Add sugar, vinegar and spices. Boil all together for one hour. Seal in jars.

GREEN TOMATO MARMALADE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ½ peck green tomatoes not skinned | ½ lb. citron cut in pieces |
| 12 cups sugar | 4 lemons, cut fine |

Cut tomatoes in small pieces, cover with boiling water and cook 5 minutes. Drain off water. Replace on stove, add lemons, citron and sugar. Boil all together 1½ hours, stirring often. Seal in glasses.

JELLIES AND FRUIT JUICES

The best jellies are made from fruit juices which are rich in both acid and pectin (the jellifying substance). Such juices are evaporated by cooking until the proportion of pectin to the juice is sufficient to stiffen the whole. Fruits in the following list have sufficient pectin and acid to jell. Choose underripe fruit, since pectin and acid content decrease as the fruit ripens.

Sour apples	Gooseberries	Lemons
Crab apples	Eastern grapes	Loganberries
Sour blackberries	Sour guavas	Sour oranges
Currants (red)	Grapefruit	Plums
	Sour prunes	

Juices of ripe fruit or fruit naturally deficient in either acid or pectin may be made into jelly by combining with fruit juices high in the required quality, or with extracted pectin, commercial or home-made. Such juices are:

Apricots	Raspberries	Unripe pears
Figs	Rhubarb	Overripe fruit
Peaches	Strawberries	

Juice of ripe fruit may also be made into jelly by combining with an equal amount of juice from some underripe fruit. The advantage of this method is that ripe fruit may be used when flavor and color are at their best. Jams and jellies may be made from canned or dried fruit or bottled juices at all times of the year.

—Reprinted by consent of the publishers from Fannie Merritt Farmer's "The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book."

JELLY MAKING A SIMPLE PROCESS WITH MODERN FRUIT PECTIN

Jelly-making in American homes has been rapidly gaining in popularity during the last few years, because the modern housewife knows she can make a perfect jelly or jam in ten minutes after the fruit is prepared. No longer is it necessary to spend hours making these delicacies.

Modern science has introduced a boon to jelly makers—fruit pectin—which enables the housewife to make a perfect finished product in just a few minutes. And modern fruit pectin manufacturers, ever thoughtful of the housewife, test recipes hundreds of times before releasing them for public consumption.

As a consequence, any housewife may secure jelly and jam recipes that never fail. With the use of fruit pectin, only a short boil is required and the housewife is able, in just a short time, to stock her pantry yearly with the homemade fruit delicacies.

Without fruit pectin our grandmothers limited the number of fruits used for jelly. Strawberries and peaches, for example, were reserved for canning and preserving, and the standard proportion used in making jellies—one cup of sugar to one cup of juice—did not always assure a good jelly.

This hit and miss trial system eventually resulted in the manufacture of fruit pectin, and since then there has been a rapid increase in the amount of jams and jellies made yearly by housewives. Any housewife, with the use of this concentrated fruit product, can now make any kind of jam or jelly she desires.

HINTS ON THE REARING OF YOUNG CHILDREN OF FROM TWO TO THREE YEARS

Normal Size—A child two and a half years old should measure in his bare feet from $34\frac{1}{4}$ to $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and weigh undressed from $27\frac{1}{2}$ to $29\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. He should have all the twenty teeth of the first set.

Eating Habits—When a child is served his meal at the family table he should have his regular food, and when he is finished be excused. The advantage of having him present is that he may learn courteous behavior and good table manners by imitation. If the child does not want his food, dawdles over it, pushes it away, or puts it out of his mouth, take it away immediately. Remove all question of his eating by quietly removing the food from the room. Ignore the refusal.

Correct Posture—See that the child, in games and natural play, in standing, sitting and sleeping has every opportunity to develop his body symmetrically. When a child slumps he is below par. Among the causes of the fatigue which may lead to this are an absorption of poisons from chronic constipation, infected tonsils, or an obscure sinus condition difficult to recognize.

Adequate Sleep—At three years the child should sleep from twelve to fourteen hours in every twenty-four, but some children need more sleep than others. A regular bedtime is more important than you think. Some parents keep a child up for such trivial reasons! There still should be one long nap a day of three quarters of an hour to one hour.

The Fears of Children—Many of the fears of children are derived directly from us. When a child shows fear of thunderstorms, of loud noises, of snakes or cats, see first whether this has been taught him unconsciously by the adults about him. If so it must be handled at its source in the adult before the child can be helped.

Temper and Tantrums—When a tantrum occurs, do you consider it as the drama of a child who is emotionally blocked—who has his back against the wall and does not know what to do or where to turn—and therefore bursts into a temper? Or do you think of him merely as naughty, crying to have his own way and wanting to make a scene? The first is more often the correct explanation, and the child needs our understanding sympathy rather than blame or punishment.

Training, Self-Control and Discipline—Give children simple jobs which they can do to help in the home—duties which, as their shoulders broaden, may become real. "May I help, Mother?" Often it takes time and trouble to say "Yes," because we could do it so much better and more quickly. But if we would not keep our children dependent upon us, we must deliberately stand back and efface ourselves in order to give them a chance to decide small points when they are young, so that they may carry large responsibilities later. As Dorothy Canfield Fisher says, a "mother is not a person to lean upon, but a person to make leaning unnecessary!"

Be as versatile as you can in suggestions about what he may do—but have few "don'ts." Interest him in the doing of constructive things, but do not emphasize it when you must say no. Divest the negative attitude of your own emotion—if you work yourself up about it, the edge will show in your voice and you will have made an unfortunate impression. This is losing ground instead of gaining. Think before you say no, and remember that, living so entirely in the present, each event, trivial to you, is of exaggerated importance to the child. Say no only when necessary, but when you must say it, mean it. Put yourself in the place of the child, shut your eyes, and, limiting yourself to his knowledge and experience, imagine what he thinks of you and your actions. This should be a revealing experience.

Remember to show your satisfaction when your child tries to do the right thing, and to pay little attention to his failures.

Problem Children—It seems absurd to talk about problem children when they are three years old, yet the difficulty starts long before this age. Perhaps the problems do not lie in the children themselves after all. Someone has said that the word "problem" is wrongly applied. We should instead speak of "children from homes where there are problems."

Adapted from "Healthy Babies Are Happy Babies"
by Josephine Hemenway Kenyon, M.D.
Published by Little, Brown & Company

MAKING OUR HOMES SAFE *

By ROBERT P. ASHLEY

The National Safety Council reports that in 1935 there were 31,500 people killed accidentally in their own homes, and that injuries in homes totalled over 4,000,000! This means that almost as many people died from accidental causes in the sanctuary of their homes as were slain on our highways by the automobile!

What can the householder do to minimize the possibility of accidents in his home?

Good housekeeping is the primary preventative, and here are a few practical suggestions:

1. In both attic and cellar, see that all loose and unbound material—wood, magazines, newspapers, etc.—is carefully stacked **against** the wall. Dispose of all rubbish and unneeded material promptly.
2. Keep floors well-mopped and pick up broken glass, safety pins, needles or splinters which may injure small children.
3. Care should be taken not to polish floors and stairways so as to make them slippery.
4. Avoid tripping hazards on stairways; for example brooms, dustpans, boxes, even the playthings of children.
5. Watch rugs on highly-polished floors to prevent falls.
6. Keep medicines (particularly poisons) plainly marked; and keep all medicines, kitchen chemicals and matches beyond the reach of children.
7. Watch for tripping hazards caused by long floor-lamp and electric appliance cords.

Let the "man of the house" take an immediate tour of inspection with his screw-driver, hammer and a few nails to:

1. Fasten securely all handrails, bannisters, treads and boards or paving in the front and back walks.
2. Prevent short-circuits and resulting shock by renewing any worn or frayed wiring on all electrical appliances; and remove and replace defective switches.
3. Repair the stepladder and see that it is used so that there will be no recourse to the rocking chair and the soap box as substitutes.
4. Check the gas range for leaks or down draught that result in either explosions or asphyxiation.

Of all the rooms in the modern home, the kitchen presents more serious hazards than any other. Burns, cuts, scratches, strains, sprains, broken limbs, explosions, asphyxiation and poisoning are inherent to the kitchen. It is a dangerous room for small children, due to their natural desire to poke into the kitchen table drawer; to play with the gas; and to reach for the handles of utensils on the stove.

In general, the rooms of the average modern home enjoy the following dubious reputations: the kitchen for fatal burns, the bedroom for fatal falls, the bathroom for electrocution; and with all the modern electrical gadgets being sold for the laundry we may expect that room to run a very close second for electrocutions.

Low voltage can produce fatal shocks: Every one in the home should be taught to respect all electrical wiring, switches, and electrical appliances. The ordinary 110 volt electric light circuit can produce a shock which will have fatal consequences. Brass electric light bulb sockets should be eliminated and insulated composition or porcelain sockets substituted. Never use anything but the regular type fuses manufactured for the current being used. **Never handle electrical equipment while standing in water or on a wet floor.**

Carbon Monoxide: Open flames and heaters of any kind, fire places, etc., should never be left in rooms from which all possibility of circulating air has been eliminated. Such flames in confined areas develop carbon monoxide gas, which is colorless and odorless, but highly dangerous. **Never run an automobile in a garage with the doors closed.**

And note this: More fires are caused by matches and burning cigarette and cigar stubs than by any other cause.

A first aid kit stocked with a few inexpensive remedies should always be kept on hand.

* A more comprehensive and very valuable booklet, "Safe at Home," may be obtained by writing the National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

A ONE-PAGE SCHOOL OF SKIING

By DANIEL ROCHFORD

Director of Publicity, the New England Council, formerly Managing Editor, The Sportsman

Skiing in America is becoming to winter what golf is to summer. Thousands of new skiers took up the sport last winter. Hundreds of others are anxious to try it. Skiing is much easier to accomplish than it appears. It is like walking. Any normal person can learn. First you stand still on skis, then you walk, then you run, then you slide and then you stop on them or maybe you fall down on them. You learn the first four quickly, the fifth with practice, the sixth you already know. When you can do these things on level, you begin to do them on a slope.

Good skiing shoes or boots are necessary with steel instep to prevent buckling. They should be worn with extra heavy wool sox. The boots must not be tight. Never ski in high-heeled shoes. It's dangerous. Good ski harness is necessary to hold the skis to your feet and to permit steering and control. Your skis should not be too long. Get a pair whose tips you can reach with the heel of your hand when you stand beside them. Narrow skis are fastest provided they are not so narrow the snow won't support them. Hickory skis are the best, hard, strong and flexible. Ash, not quite so strong, more flexible but wears faster. Birch are light and springy but weak. Maple makes fast skis but wears out on hard snow. Pine are the cheapest and good enough for beginners. For ski-poles cane is satisfactory but should be taped against cracking in cold weather. Ski-poles should reach to one's armpits when the points are on the floor.

For clothing baggy ski pants or golf knickers are good. All ski clothing should be smooth-surfaced, water-repellent and light in weight.

To stop, make a snowplow of your skis. This is called "stemming." Or skid sideways against the snow. If you are confident, you can stand erect, keeping one foot slightly ahead of the other to prevent wobbling. To be ready for emergencies crouch down. Obviously, it is easier to maintain balance with your weight nearer the ground. While in motion if you wish to change direction, you do it either by steering the skis as in the "telemark" or shifting their course as in the "Christiania" or "cristy." In both cases the skis should be close together. The Christiania swing is done by forcing the heels of both skis to skid to the left if you want to turn right and vice versa. The telemark can be done erect; the cristy requires a crouch. You make the skis move by twisting your body as you rise from the crouch. Cristies are suited to hard snow. A turn used on level going is the "kick turn." You lift up one leg, twist the ski to the desired direction, stand on it and shift the other to the same position. Use poles to help balance. The same turn can be made while running, using the poles as in vaulting, feet together, turning the skis in the air. To clear obstacles straight ahead, stick the ski-poles in beside your ski tips and make a standing high jump and vault.

Climbing slopes on skis can be done by traverses, i.e., moving diagonally across the slope and tacking like a sailboat. Or by a side-step, standing sideways to the grade and moving the top ski uphill a bit and bringing the lower ski up alongside it. This can be done straight up the hill or on a traverse. The "herringbone" is another method of climbing, consisting of walking on skis pigeon-toed.

Unless the snow is sticky or slushy, you can get by without using wax. There are, however, four types of snow; powder or dry snow; sticky snow; wet or corn snow which is snow that has melted into tiny pellets; and hard crust and ice. First there is a base wax which protects the wood. Over it you apply the special waxes believed best for the snow conditions you are to meet. The softer and stickier the snow, the softer and thicker the wax used.

You need not wait for snow to begin to learn skiing. Indoor classes are started in November in many large northern cities.

For a free list of books on skiing, places to ski and further recommendations for winter sports, you may write the Winter Sports Committee of the New England Council, Statler Building, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND TODAY

By DUDLEY HARMON

Executive Vice President, New England Council

The New England Council since its organization in 1925 has become the recognized voice of the New England business community. This all-New England research and development organization works to the accomplishment of a single purpose—the promotion of New England's economic welfare.

Did You Know That:

1. Far from being remote from the great mass of the country's population or from the principal industrial areas, New England has immediate access to an area representing one of the richest and most highly concentrated markets of the United States.

Within a 350 mile radius of New England's center of industrial activity there is included of the nation's total:

4.7 per cent of the area	38.2 per cent of the life insurance sales
25.0 per cent of the population	
31.1 per cent of the retail trade	41.9 per cent of the personal income tax returns
34.3 per cent of the radios owned	
36.2 per cent of the industrial production	60.0 per cent of the bank deposits
37.4 per cent of the wholesale trade	64.5 per cent of the savings deposits

2. With but 2 per cent of the country's area and 6.7 per cent of its population, New England accounts for 11.0 per cent of the nation's manufacturing activity.

Nearly half of the gainful workers of New England are directly employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries and more than half of the total income from wages and salaries in New England comes from manufacturing.

3. While New England accounts for 11 per cent of the country's total manufacturing activity, in the following important industries New England contributes more than 20 per cent of the nation's output.

Industry	N. E. % of U. S.	Industry	N. E. % of U. S.
Firearms	74.1	Boots and Shoes	36.4
Worsted goods	66.9	Jewelry	34.4
Woolen goods	59.4	Hardware	31.3
Textile machinery	58.2	Non-ferrous Metal Products	28.8
Silverware	52.1	Motorcycles, Bicycles	28.8
Cutlery	40.8	Cotton Goods	28.7
Clocks and Watches	40.0	Tools	23.4
Needles, Pins, etc.	38.7	Paper	22.5

4. The year-round New England climate is invigorating and conducive to health and vitality and its variability is a stimulus to human activity.

5. Three-fourths of New England's population lives within 50 miles of the seacoast; 80 per cent in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

6. Net annual income to New England from non-New England students attending colleges and schools here is about \$23,000,000.

7. Approximately 3,000,000 visitors come to New England each year to enjoy the region's recreational attractions. Assessed valuation of recreational property in New England amounts to \$550,000,000. Taxes paid on this amount to \$15,000,000. New England's recreational industry produces an annual cash income of \$500,000,000.

8. Although New England contributes less than one per cent of the value of the mineral output of the United States this region contributes 32.6 per cent of the national output of slate, 24.2 per cent of the marble and 20.0 per cent of the granite.

9. New England accounts for 22.4 per cent of the value of the country's fish catch. New England's fisheries produce 80 per cent of the cod, 95 per cent of the haddock, 78 per cent of the swordfish and 80 per cent of the lobsters caught in the United States.

10. With 6.7 per cent of the population of the country, New England had 7.7 per cent of the spendable money income in 1935. On a per capita basis this amounted to \$595 in New England compared with \$513 for the country as a whole.

WHAT GOOD POULTRY RAISERS EXPECT FROM GOOD STOCK

by EDWARD S. WALFORD, Poultry Specialist

Good poultry raisers have adopted certain standards against which to measure their own results. Some of these yardsticks were developed by Agricultural Experiment Stations; some are based on average results of the best producers; and some are purely arbitrary standards, reflecting the judgment of good poultry raisers. A few of the most-used measures appear below.

BODY WEIGHT AND FEED CONSUMPTION OF GROWING STOCK

Cornell Standard Expressed as Pounds per Bird

Age in weeks	LEGHORNS		AMERICAN BREEDS	
	Body weight	Feed to date	Body weight	Feed to date
	Pullets & Cockerels		Pullets & Cockerels	
0	0.09		0.09	
2	0.21	0.36	0.18	0.29
4	0.43	1.03	0.44	0.98
6	0.75	2.10	0.89	2.28
	Pullets Only			
8	1.09	3.47	1.42	4.13
10	1.46	5.28	1.84	6.47
12	1.71	7.20	2.47	9.22
14	2.08	9.37	3.09	11.90
	Pullets Only			
16	2.39	11.66	3.04	14.57
18	2.69	13.99	3.47	17.39
20	2.99	16.12	3.73	19.99
22	3.19	18.56	3.96	22.87
24	3.36	21.07	4.27	25.89
26	3.47	23.78	4.49	28.82

The above figures are for chicks raised in brooder houses; chicks in brooding batteries will weigh between five and ten percent heavier up to about fourteen weeks.

Certain Cross-breeds (like Barred Rock x Rhode Island Red) will weigh from twenty to twenty-five percent heavier at ten weeks of age than chicks of either parent breed.

BODY WEIGHTS OF COMMON BREEDS

BREED	Cock (Male over one year old)	Cockerel (Male under one year old)	Hen (Female over one year old)	Pullet (Female under one year old)
Barred or White Plymouth Rocks	9½ pounds	8 pounds	7½ pounds	6 pounds
Rhode Island Reds or New Hampshires	8½ "	7½ "	6½ "	5½ "
White Wyandottes	8½ "	7½ "	6½ "	5½ "
White Leghorns	6 "	5 "	4½ "	4 "

Taken from the "American Standard of Perfection"

GOOD AVERAGE EGG PRODUCTION PER BIRD BY MONTHS

Month	Av. Eggs per bird		Month	Av. Eggs per bird		Month	Av. Eggs per bird	
	Pullets	Hens		Pullets	Hens		Pullets	Hens
October	10.57	7.74	February	13.37	9.03	June	16.13	14.47
November	13.41	5.32	March	18.21	13.74	July	15.01	12.20
December	15.31	6.26	April	18.53	15.29	August	14.01	12.55
January	14.92	8.02	May	18.11	15.45	September	13.07	11.32
						TOTAL	180.65	131.39

The above figures are the 1934-35 averages of the Connecticut Home Egg Laying Contest. Monthly averages arrived at by dividing average number of birds each month into the total eggs laid that month.

CONSUMPTION OF DRY FEED

(Total of Grain and Mash)

Breed	Pounds per bird for year	Pounds per bird per month	Pounds per 100 birds per day
Leghorns	80-85	6¾-7¼	21½-23
American Breeds	95-100	8-8½	26-27½

These estimates will also hold fairly true for birds in laying cages. For males, estimate about twenty-five percent higher.

MORTALITY

When chicks are secured from stock free from Pullorum Disease under the rigid state supervision of New England, death losses need not exceed a total of three percent to three weeks of age; under sanitary brooding conditions, the total should not exceed ten percent to broiler age, or fifteen percent to housing time; in vigorous laying stock properly handled, the death loss can be kept well under fifteen percent for the first laying year, and considerably less in succeeding years.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Boy Scouts of America, an organization for youth, was founded in 1910, and later incorporated by Act of Congress. Its program is based on the plan developed by Sir Robert (now Lord) Baden Powell, in 1908, with adaptations appropriate for American boys. The objectives of the Movement are to give boys happy, healthy, outdoor life; give them opportunities to develop crafts and skills, and train them in resourcefulness, self-control, thrift, courage, and helpfulness to others. Its ultimate aim is character training and citizenship building. The movement is international in scope and is represented in over sixty different countries all over the world. Every four years a great World Jamboree is held in which Scouts from many nations participate with a view to promoting international friendliness and understanding, and increasing the bonds of Scout brotherhood.

A boy must be at least twelve years old before he may join the movement as a Tenderfoot, from which rank he advances after meeting certain definite requirements, such as First-Aid, Outdoor Cookery and Campcraft, Nature Study, Hiking, observation tests, putting money in the bank, and so on, to Second and First-Class Scout rank. By meeting additional required training tests and a specified number of the intensive electives known as Merit Badge subjects, a First-Class Scout may become progressively, a Life, Star, and finally Eagle Scout, the highest rank in Scouting. There is no upward age limit. Older Scouts may take on leadership work, become Sea Scouts, or go in for any of the other phases of Senior Scouting, such as Explorer Scouting, wilderness camping, cruising, forestry, conservation, trail-building, and so on. A younger boy program, known as Cubbing, is also carried on for boys of 9 to 12, centering in the home and neighborhood. Boys in remote country districts may be enrolled as members of Farm or Home Patrols or Lone Scouts, and carry on the same program.

The Scout Oath, to which every member of the movement must subscribe is as follows:

On My Honor I will do my best:

1. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law;
2. To help other people at all times;
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

The Scout Law requires him to be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent. The Good Turn pledge enjoins him to at least one act of service to someone daily, without remuneration. The Scout Motto is "Be Prepared," which means being ready to meet any emergency at any time.

Service is intrinsic in Scouting. From the earliest stages of the Movement, Boy Scouts have been cooperating with forestry departments and fish and game commissions, active in planting and caring for trees, protecting wild life, establishing bird sanctuaries, feeding winter birds, acting as aides at fairs, conventions and welfare campaigns.

In 1934, when President Roosevelt invited them over a national radio hook-up, to collect food, clothing and other necessities for the needy, over a million separate articles were brought in in one week by Scouts, reaching over a hundred thousand families. In times of national calamity, because of their training in First Aid and Life Saving, their resourcefulness, efficiency and willingness to be helpful, Scouts are promptly on the scene and have done noteworthy emergency service in fires, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods and wrecks. Hundreds of lives have also been saved by individual Scouts during the twenty-six years in which the movement has been operating.

Scouts are organized into Troops under the leadership of a volunteer adult known as a Scoutmaster, who must be an American citizen. The Troop (32 boys) is further sub-divided into smaller groups of four Patrols, each under a boy leader. Sea Scouts are formed in units known as Ships in charge of a Skipper. Cubs are grouped in Packs under a Packmaster.

Scouting is non-military, non-sectarian and non-partisan. Its sole aim is to afford a richer, happier life for boys—all boys—give them opportunities for camp life and outdoor recreation, "learning by doing," and to help them at all times to act as responsible, loyal, helpful, "participating citizens." It reaches boys of every type and economic status. Total membership January 1, 1935 was 1,037,591. During the past twenty-six years over 7,000,000 boys and men have enjoyed the benefits of the movement and it is generally regarded as one of our most valuable national assets.

THE COST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON

as published in *The Old Farmer's Almanac* 1837

Capitol, Etc.	
Prior to burning in 1814	\$ 788,071.28
From 1814 to 1830	1,704,250.27
Temporary committee rooms	2,771.96
Enclosing the square	71,602.57
Alterations	3,507.84
Graduating and improving the square	20,716.99
Allegorical clock	2,000.00
Furnishing committee rooms	3,579.30
President's House, Grounds, etc.	\$ 2,596,500.21
Offices	665,527.50
	361,865.50
	\$ 3,623,893.21

THE COST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON — 1937

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR LAND AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS (INCLUDING EXTEN- SIONS) IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Archives Building	\$ 8,543,847.30
Arlington Building	*4,465,301.58
Auditors Building	*1,165,494.05
Butler Building	*306,520.27
Capitol	*68,003,784.00
Central Heating Plant for Public Bldgs.	4,226,504.69
Connecting Wing—Labor—I.C.C. Building	1,974,010.83
Customhouse	*68,418.95
Department of Agriculture—Admr. Building	1,974,492.77
Department of Agriculture—Economics Building	325,000.00
Department of Agriculture—Extensible Bldg.	*12,963,811.79
Department of Agriculture—Power Plant	55,085.72
Department of Commerce Building	*18,468,206.37
Department of Justice Building	10,208,078.49
Department of Labor Building	4,709,845.93
Depts. of State, Justice, Commerce and Labor	*2,652,275.32
Federal Warehouse Building (Extension)	1,598,997.10
Government Printing Office Building	*1,203,491.64
Interior Department Offices	*2,890,547.18
Internal Revenue Building	*10,750,401.90
Interstate Commerce Commission Building	4,392,147.16
Liberty Loan Building	800,378.05
National Institute of Health Building	1,217,638.01
National Museum Building	100,363.15
Post Office	*6,975,267.74
Post Office (Annex)	† 395,000.00
Post Office Department Building	9,282,637.90
Potomac Park Apartments (War Dept. Site)	550,000.00
Public Health Service Building	*1,690,143.61
Supreme Court Building	† 1,768,735.00
Treasury Building	10,024,128.90
Treasury Building Annex	1,246,360.09
Triangle Building Sites	*28,455,921.66
White House (Approx. cost allowing for repairs and reconstruction after fire damage)	† 1,350,000.00
Total	
	\$224,802,837.15

* Includes Cost of Land

† Cost of Land only

‡ Does not include new Executive Bldg. for which we cannot
secure any figure

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

The year 1936 will be recorded in American history as one in which the United States made its first effort, on a nation-wide basis, to provide against the hazards of economic insecurity. The Social Security Act, approved on August 14, 1935, represents a major advance in the attainment of economic security for the individual and for his family. The President outlined the entire program in his messages of June 8, 1934, and January 4, 1935. He stated, "Among our objectives I place the security of the men, women, and children of the Nation first." The act is devised to provide some safeguard against the insecurity of modern life through cooperative action by the Federal and State governments. The act makes possible the fullest consideration of local economic and social problems existing within States, while, at the same time, maintaining a national unity of program and purpose.

Of direct interest to farmers are the provisions of the act which authorize a series of grants to the States for various welfare functions such as aid to the needy aged, aid to dependent children and needy blind which come under the head of what has been termed Public Assistance; maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children; child-welfare services; public-health services; and vocational rehabilitation.

In respect to all the above provisions, the Social Security Act is essentially an enabling act, designed to assist the States to provide for those who are unable to provide for themselves. It sets up the framework within which the States may develop their own systems, leaving to the States the responsibility of enacting and administering their own laws. Under these provisions the Federal Government co-operates with States on request by helping them in the formulation of their plans, and by making grants to the States having approved plans.

Public Assistance: By June 30, 1936, the Social Security Board had approved plans for aid to the needy aged, 65 years or older, in the District of Columbia and thirty-three States, including all the New England States, New York, and New Jersey and affecting nearly 700,000 persons in the United States; the plans for aid to dependent children in the District of Columbia and nineteen States, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New Jersey, affecting a total of 207,000 individuals; and the plans for aid to the needy blind in the District of Columbia and twenty-one States including all the New England States except Rhode Island and also including Pennsylvania, affecting a total of 25,000 persons.

Federal grants to the States for aid to the needy aged and needy blind pay one-half of the amounts, up to a combined Federal-State total of \$30 per month to each individual aided. The State may, of course, increase its share so that the financial assistance will be greater than the total of \$30 per month. In respect to aid to dependent children, the Federal Government pays to each State with an approved plan, an amount equal to one-third of the total sum expended under such plan, up to a combined Federal-State sum of \$18 per month for the first child in a family and \$12 a month for each additional child in the same family. Here again, the State may increase the amount of its own financial aid to each child.

Maternal and Child Welfare: The provisions of the act for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services are designed especially to benefit those in the rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress. These provisions are administered by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

The Federal appropriation for maternal and child-health services is used exclusively for carrying out State plans for furthering and strengthening State and Local health service. Within the limits of the allotments for aid to crippled children, the Federal Government pays to each State which has an approved plan an amount, which shall be used exclusively for carrying out the State plan, equal to one-half of the total sum expended for carrying out such plan. The amount allotted for child-welfare services is expended for payment of part of the cost of State, district, county, or other local child-welfare services in areas predominantly rural.

By June 20, 1936, the Children's Bureau had approved the plans for maternal and child-health of the District of Columbia for forty-five States, including all of the New England and Middle Atlantic States, in addition to the plans of Alaska and Hawaii; the plans for

services to crippled children in Alaska and in thirty-four States, including all the New England and Middle Atlantic States, except Massachusetts and Connecticut; and plans for child-welfare services in the District of Columbia and thirty-five States, including all the New England and Middle Atlantic States, except Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

Practically every State now has a bureau of maternal and child health as a major division of its State Department of Health, with a medical director in charge. Each of the State plans approved includes one or more features providing for related health services benefiting mothers and children; for health education, dental and school hygiene, control of children's communicable diseases, and birth registration, aimed at the education of doctors, nurses, and parents as well as children. The program to aid crippled children is bringing to light the children who are crippled or who suffer from conditions which may lead to crippling, and is making medical, surgical, and hospital care more readily available to the children in rural areas through official State agencies established for this purpose. Many States that heretofore have not done any special welfare work for children are, for the first time, establishing such services and helping localities organize child-welfare activities. Especially important is the emphasis placed in this program on prevention of dependency, neglect, and delinquency and the consequent reduction of the State and local burdens of care for children away from their own homes.

Public-Health Services: Under the provisions for public-health services the Federal Government assists the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public-health services, and also provides for the investigation of disease, and problems of sanitation by the Public Health Service. Every State in the Union renders a health service, in some form, to its people. In three months after the Social Security Act had become effective, 175 new local health units were added to the number already established, an increase of more than 30 percent; nineteen States had established a central authority for the promotion and supervision of local health administration; and a similar number had widened the scope of supervision; eleven States had set up new units for the study of industrial hygiene, to bring the total to sixteen; thirty-three States had strengthened the engineering department of their health services; twenty-seven had improved their laboratory facilities; nineteen had been aided in working toward more complete records of vital statistics; preventable and communicable disease control had been strengthened in twenty-four States; twelve had strengthened their public health nursing service; eleven States had extended their study into venereal diseases, and thirteen had been aided in their fight on tuberculosis. These provisions are administered by the Bureau of Public Health Service, Department of the Treasury.

Vocational Rehabilitation: By means of the provisions of the act for Vocational Rehabilitation, the Federal Government program, which was begun in 1920, has not only been made permanent but has been furthered through additional appropriation and coordination. The act gives impetus to the work of the forty-five States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico now engaged in this project. The program for vocational rehabilitation is restoring to remunerative employment and self-support, persons who have lost their earning capacity through permanent physical disability. It is preparing them, by special training courses, for a great variety of occupations ranging from unskilled to technical and professional employment. Under the Federal and State Rehabilitation Acts, the States have the responsibility for rehabilitating disabled persons living within their own jurisdictions. These provisions are administered by the Office of Education, Department of the Interior.

Unemployment Compensation and Old-Age Benefits: In addition to the provisions for public assistance and the welfare services described above, the Social Security Act also embodies provisions for unemployment compensation and Federal old-age benefits, which are designed primarily to benefit commercial and trade organizations.

In respect to the provisions for unemployment compensation, as in the case of the public assistance and welfare provisions, action by the States is necessary and a Federal-State relationship exists. The freedom of the States to pass laws best suited to their local conditions, even to the extent of including under the jurisdiction of their laws any industries they consider advisable from the practical standpoint of administration.

Federal old-age benefits represent the only feature of the act in which the States do not participate in administrative responsibility.

INDEX

Agricultural Experiment Stations.....50	Historical Dates.....alt. pages 7-29
Ants and Antl-s.....13	Holidays—Church.....alt. pages 7-29
Are Farmers Over-Educated?.....36-37	Holidays in New England.....63
Are You Ready?.....21	How to Handle Milk.....25
Aspects.....4-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21-23-25-27-29	Jellies and Fruit Juices.....70
Astronomical Calculations.....6-29	Kittredge, George Lyman—photo.....2
Astronomical Terms.....31-33	Making Our Homes Safe.....72
Automobile in New England.....44-47	March, 1837.....11
Bees in the Fall.....23	Moon—Rises—Souths.....alt. pages 6-28
Boy Scouts of America.....76	New England Today.....74
Brief Guide to the Principal North and South American Countries, A.....42	New Outlook for the Woodlot Owner, A.....40-41
Calendar pages.....6-29	Occultations of Stars and Planets by the Moon.....34
Calendar pages—Explanations for.....4	Old Farmer—Message.....2
Calendar for 1937.....3	One-Page School of Skling, A.....73
Calendar for 1938.....3	Perihellon and Aphellon.....30
Cape Cod.....35	Planets.....4-5
Carroll J. Swan Memorial Fund.....42	Poems—Monthly.....alt. pages 7-29
Charades.....43	Poetry, Anecdotes and Pleasantries.....48-49
Charades, Answers to.....48	Postal Rates.....60-61
Colleges, Professional & Normal Schools.....64	Recipes and Menu.....68-69
Comets.....33	Safe Driving.....67
Consumption of Eggs.....27	Seasons, 1937.....31
Cost of Public Buildings in Washington.....77	Social Security Act.....78-79
Courts in New England.....65	Sources of Nitrogen in Fertilizers.....39
Crime in America.....51	Stars.....34
Cycles for 1937.....4	Stars—Morning and Evening.....31
Days, Length of.....alt. pages 6-28	Sun—Rises—Sets.....alt. pages 6-28
Debt of the Dairy Industry to Science.....9	Tables of Measures.....66
Eclipses for 1937.....30	Taxes, Federal.....52-54
Elections in New England.....63	Taxpayers' Movement, The.....55
Farm Hints for December.....29	Thomas, Robert—photo.....2
Farm Hints for June.....17	Tides—Full Sea.....alt. pages 6-28
Feasts and Fasts for 1937.....4	Tides—Heights.....alt. pages 7-29
Game and Fish Laws.....56-58	Tide Corrections.....5
Garden Hints for July.....19	Tool Shop, The.....7
Garden Hints for May.....15	Transit of Mercury, 1937.....30
Gardening with the Young Folks.....38	Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, 1937.....5
Gifts for Wedding Anniversaries.....80	Weather Forecasts.....alt. pages 7-29, 62
Hints on Construction & Care of Cellar.....59	What Good Poultry Raisers Expect from Good Stock.....75
Hints on the Rearing of Young Children of from Two to Three Years.....71	Wind-Barometer Table.....63
	Zodiac, Signs of.....4

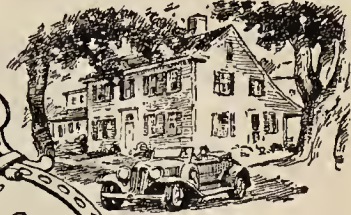
GIFTS FOR WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

First year, paper; second, calico; third, muslin; fourth, silk; fifth, wood; sixth, iron; seventh, copper; eighth, bronze; ninth, pottery; tenth, tin; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; thirty-fifth, coral; fortieth, ruby; forty-fifth, sapphire; fiftieth, gold; fifty-fifth, emerald; sixtieth, diamond; seventy-fifth, diamond.

Although the above is the generally accepted list today, the first, in England, half a century ago, was iron; the thirtieth was cotton; thirty-fifth, linen; fortieth, woolen; forty-fifth, silk, and the sixtieth, seventieth and seventy-fifth called for diamonds.



RETIREMENT



THE HOME



EDUCATION



TRAVEL

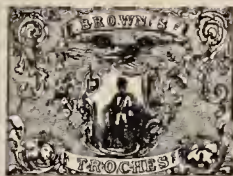
YOU can forecast your family's future with certainty if you give Life Insurance the job of carrying out your plans for them.

Do you know of the many ways in which a life insurance program can guarantee your home, provide for your children's education, prepare the way for a comfortable retirement income for yourself?

Read about the many uses of Life Insurance in our booklet, "Answering An Important Question." A copy will be sent on request.

John Hancock
 MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Address JOHN HANCOCK INQUIRY BUREAU
 197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.



BROWN'S TROCHES

BROUGHT to public notice over eighty years ago and long recognized throughout the world as a preparation of superior merit having great efficacy in minor throat troubles.

[[Allay irritation of the throat induced by the coughing-spells incident to Bronchitis, Asthma, and affections of the lungs, giving grateful relief.

[[Invaluable to Singers, Speakers and Teachers for clearing the voice, allaying hoarseness and soothing throat irritation caused by vocal exertion.

[[Containing no opiates or harmful drugs, Brown's Troches may be used as occasion requires, without injurious effect, in all cases where cough or voice lozenges are useful.

[[There are no special directions to follow. Allow one of the Troches to dissolve in the mouth and repeat as necessary.

[[Sold by druggists generally at 15¢, 35¢, 75¢ and \$1.00 per box. Not sold in bulk.

Observe
fac-simile

John I. Brown & Son

on the
wrapper.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

A superior time-tested Tooth Powder. Its daily use will aid in keeping the teeth and gums in healthy condition.

New Style Container

Price 30¢ per bottle

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

A pleasant tasting tablet for an ailment in childhood.

Price 30¢ per box

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, INC., BOSTON, MASS.

Samples mailed on request. Mention Old Farmer's Almanac.

Common—
BOYS·GIRLS
MEN·WOMEN

PICK YOUR PRIZE

All
Gifts
Sent to
You
Post-
paid

GIVEN



**Sweet Toned
VIOLIN**

**SEND NO
MONEY WE
TRUST YOU**

Sport WATCH A Perfect Time Keeper



GIVEN Long tonneau shape, chrome finish embossed case. Newest linked wrist band. **It's a Dandy.** Send for two 24 packet collections of Garden Seeds. Sell at 10c a pack. Remit money collected, then watch is yours. **Positively No Extra Money to Pay. WRITE TODAY.**

BLUE BIRD GRANITE COOKING SET

Convenient and sanitary kitchen utensils that you use every day. Blue Bird granite is most durable, finished to mirror smoothness, acid-proof and easy to



Will Make
You Proud
of Your
Kitchen

keep clean. In color it is a beautiful mottled blue-gray. The entire Set, given as one premium, consists of four regular-sized pieces: one Mixing Bowl, one Pudding Pan, one Preserving Kettle with handle, one Sauce Pan. **Given for distributing only 24 Packets of "Garden Spot" Seeds at 10 cts. each. We pay postage.**

MOVIE MACHINE

GIVEN Lots of fun giving shows with this handsome strong, sturdy, new model machine that throws real pictures. **Given for the sale of 24 pkts. of "Garden Spot" Seeds at 10c a pkt. We Trust You. Send no money. Just name and address. WRITE TODAY.**

Handsome finish highly polished. Set of strings & bow included. **SEND NO MONEY.** Just name & address. **WE TRUST YOU** with 24 pkts. of Seeds to sell at 10c. When sold send \$2.40 collected and we will send Violin Outfit and Instruction Book.

CRINKLED BED SPREAD, In Attractive Colors



Will Make
You Proud
of Your
Bedroom

just let it dry and it is ready for use. Size 80x90 inches, big enough to cover over pillows and bolster, giving effect of a two-piece set. **Given for selling only 24 pkts. of Garden Seeds at 10c.**

A glorious surprise. It surely is a beauty and always popular because it is so practical. The crinkled stripes are neatly woven in contrasting colors of rose, gold, or blue, the same on both sides, and stand the wash-tub well. No ironing—

A REGULAR MAN'S WATCH



A completely new standard model with improved movement. **Given for selling 24 pkts. of Seeds at 10 cts. a pkt. We pay all postage.**

Share the thrill of Basketball. Now a major sport. **Given for the sale of 24 pkts. of Seeds at 10 cts. a pkt. WE TRUST YOU.**



**GENUINE FULL
SIZE LEATHER
BASKETBALL**

JUNIOR GUITAR



Just send your name and address (**SEND NO MONEY**). **WE TRUST YOU** with 24 packets of Garden Seeds to sell at 10c a packet. When sold send \$2.40 collected and **WE WILL SEND** this mahogany finish Guitar and Five Minute Instruction Book absolutely **FREE.**

Get this
handsome
instru-
ment
NOW

Imported
From Europe

Mail This Coupon TODAY!

Cut Here

LANCASTER COUNTY SEED CO.
Station 451 Paradise, Pa.

Please send me at once 24 packets of "Garden Spot" Seeds. I agree to sell them within 30 days and return money for my **GIFT** according to your offers. You agree to send my Gift promptly, postpaid.

Name

Post Office

State

Street or R. F. D. No. Box

Save 2 cents by filling-in, pasting, & Mailing this Coupon on a 1c Post Card TODAY.

Print your last name plainly below

**Mail
The
Coupon
Today**

OLD GRIST MILL



HEALTH FOODS

OLD GRIST MILL HEALTH FLOUR. Bolted from Entire Wheat. Used by the best cooks when a dark health bread is desired. Bolted free from coarse particles.

Arlington Wheat Meal—Graham. Stone ground from selected winter wheat. Nothing added—nothing removed. Made since 1863.

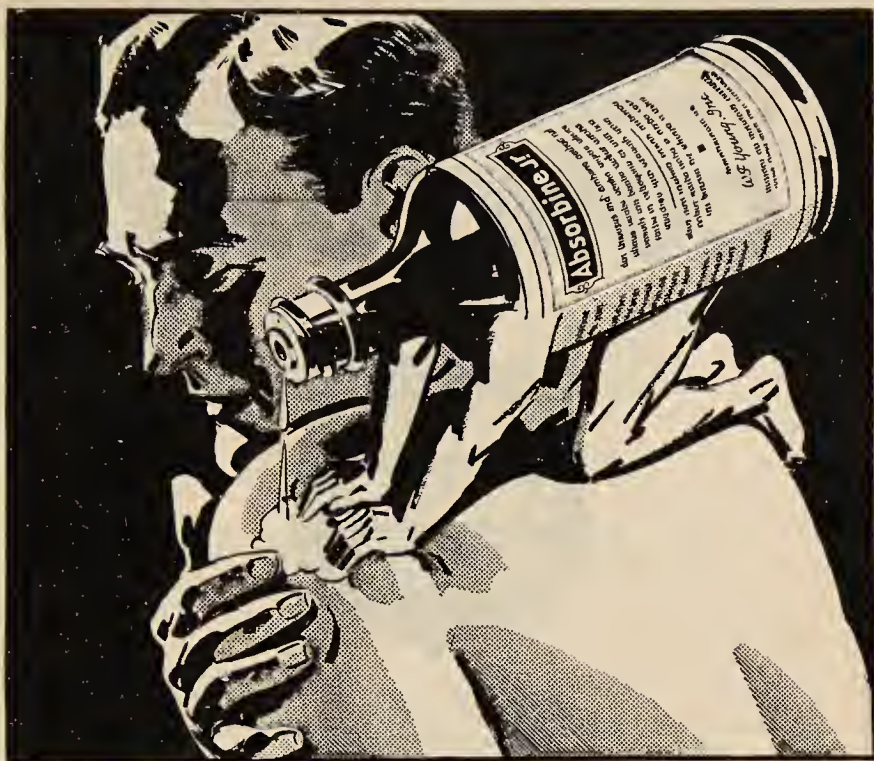
BOSTON 1915 CAKE FLOUR is a special quality cake flour. None better can be obtained. The Highest quality money can buy. Best for angel cake, short cake, sponge cake, biscuits, doughnuts and fancy pastry.

“DIET-EASE” GLUTEN FLOUR. Used to control weight and regulate diet. Contains more Protein and less Starch than Government standards. More Nutritious and Less Fattening. Used for diabetes and kindred diseases upon advice of physicians.

OLD GRIST MILL WHEAT COFFEE. If coffee hurts you, drink OLD GRIST MILL. For 40 years the best coffee substitute on the market. Tastes like real coffee, without the after effects. Sample sent on request.

POTTER - WRIGHTINGTON, INC.
Boston, Mass.

Established 1876



SORE MUSCLES, STRAINS, WRENCHES, BRUISES

Reach for good old ABSORBINE JR.

● For 40 years and more Absorbine Jr. has been giving farmers and outdoor men cooling, soothing relief from muscular aches and pain, strains, wrenches, bruises. Famous, also, for relieving Athlete's Foot. Economical to use; a little Absorbine Jr. gets a lot of good results. At drug stores, \$1.25

a bottle. For free sample write W. F. Young, Inc., 619 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Absorbine for horses:
Remember this wonderful old standby, the favorite liniment of thousands of horse owners. Economical. A little goes a long way. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists' and dealers'.

ABSORBINE JR.

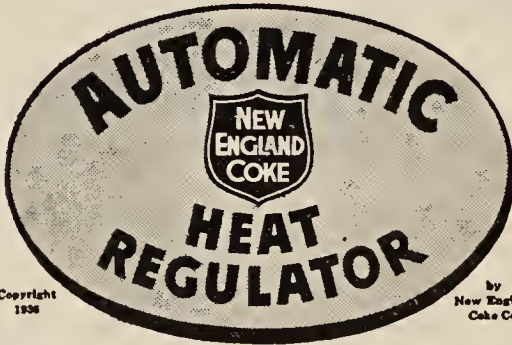
**RELIEVES SORE MUSCLES, BRUISES, MUSCULAR ACHES,
SPRAINS, ATHLETE'S FOOT**

Complete Heating **COMFORT**

WITH



AND THE



Copyright
1936

by
New England
Coke Co.

New England Coke is superior household fuel, manufactured to give clean, dependable heat economically. The Automatic New England Coke Heat Regulator gives you the advantages of automatically controlled heat at low cost. This device maintains even heat at all times.

Call your **NEW ENGLAND COKE**
Neighborhood Branch Office
OR YOUR AUTHORIZED DEALER



Advertise your Merchandise

WITH

PAPERS

THAT HARMONIZE

Direct from our Mill

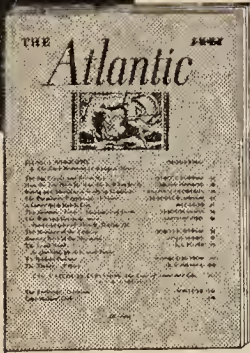
If you need paper for a
catalogue . . . package insert . . . labels,
counter cards . . . posters . . . broadside
letterheads . . . office forms . . . or a
paper to meet some special production
requirements . . . we can help you.

We've been making paper in Boston
for more than 135 years.

TILESTON & HOLLINGSWORTH CO.

213 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
36 EXCHANGE PLACE, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
42 CHURCH STREET, ROOM 520, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
QUINCY P. EMERY, INC., 285 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK





THE *Atlantic*

8 Arlington Street

Boston, Massachusetts

OVER the radio, in your newspaper, in the course of conversation with your friends, aren't you constantly finding some ATLANTIC article referred to or discussed? Perhaps you have been promising it to yourself to get better acquainted with

"AMERICA'S MOST QUOTED PERIODICAL"

Here is your chance to do so at one-half the newsstand price. The regular rate of the ATLANTIC is 40c a copy, but \$1.00 mailed with this coupon will bring you a TRIAL 5 MONTHS, and with it a kind of pleasure and companionship which many readers have found ONLY the ATLANTIC can give.

Business, travel, government, science, education, adventure, religion — each will take on a new interest and a richer meaning than ever for you because of the ATLANTIC'S outstanding articles.

Fiction of merit you will find in the ATLANTIC, too — and poetry of rare charm — and the intimate essay, which the ATLANTIC has always seemed to attract in its very best and best-loved forms.

Won't you send your \$1.00 so that you, too, can share the great adventure and the rich experience of reading the ATLANTIC?

OFA—37

YOUR NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

*America's
Most
Quoted
Periodical*

Kyanize



FLOOR ENAMEL

For smooth, colorful, waterproof floors. Applies easily. *Self smoothing*. Dries quickly. Withstands abuse on wood floors, cement or pattern-worn linoleum. Makes basement floors easy to clean. In all popular colors.



If you are interested in smart new color schemes for your home, clip the coupon below for your FREE copy of our booklet, "Color Suggestions For Your Home."

BOSTON VARNISH COMPANY

Everett Station, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Please send me your Beautiful Free Booklet in natural colors as advertised in the 1937 Old Farmers Almanac.

Name.....

Address.....

My Dealer's Name.....



It's
Easier

to read the **TRANSCRIPT**

New, larger, clearcut type now eliminates eyestrain and makes reading this nationally famous newspaper easier and even more enjoyable.

Buy the Transcript tonight and every night for complete, vivid, wide awake news, live editorials, authoritative articles and special features for every member of the family, including a full page of comic and adventure strips.

*Subscription Rates: 3 months for \$2.75, 6 months for \$5.50
One year for \$11. Order from your newsdealer or address*

Boston Evening Transcript

NEW ENGLAND'S COMPLETE NEWSPAPER



PEPPERELL

*A household name
for generations*

Down through the years, certain names have become indelibly inscribed on the minds of American housewives. Pepperell is one — a synonym for “quality cotton fabrics”. Whenever an article of cotton is to be bought, millions of women invariably look for the Pepperell label as a guide to getting their money’s worth. For never has Pepperell failed to deliver genuine quality and real value to you.

PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

160 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Makers of these famous
SHEETS *and* PILLOW CASES

PEPPERELL PEERESS
PEPPERELL PERCALE
LADY PEPPERELL
PEPPERELL DUCHESS
PEPPERELL RED LABEL
PEPPERELL QUALITY MUSLIN

Everybody Has a Blind Spot!

Is *Yours* Costing You Money?



Prove it yourself: Cover your left eye with your hand. Watch closely the black spot with your right eye as you lift the page toward your face. At a distance of about eight inches from your right eye, the \$ will disappear!

Because of a blind spot existing in all human eyes, an object will appear invisible at close range. By looking slightly in another direction, however, the object will be brought into view.

"Blind spots" in our minds often cause us to overlook important chances nearby. But new discoveries toward success in life can be made by reviewing all the opportunities at hand.

Because you may not have realized the value of radio agricultural news, this "blind spot" may be costing you the chances for increased income from your farm offered in these broadcasts. But chances for profit are there. In your own radio! Daily up-to-the-minute price bulletins on Hay, Grain, Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce, bring these markets as near to you as your loudspeaker. Early morning weather and temperature forecasts enable you to plan your day's activities to your best advantage.

First prize agricultural information is available to New England farmers over WBZ and WBZA. You can rely upon this genuine and timely news as well as upon the stations that broadcast it. Listen in today!

New England Agricultural News is broadcast from WBZ and WBZA twice daily, Mondays through Saturdays: 6:30 to 7:00 A.M., and 1:30 to 1:45 P.M.

WBZ & WBZA

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A Radio Corporation of America Service

HOTEL BRADFORD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

HOTEL KIMBALL
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

DISCOVERED! WONDERFUL NEW JELLY MAKING AID

2/3 MORE JELLY!

10 glasses instead of 6 from exactly the same amount of juice . . . perfect results, too, with any fruit, even strawberries and pineapple, when you use this wonderful new pectin product in powdered form!

SURE-JELL



ONLY 1/2 MINUTE BOIL

for jellies; one minute for jams. When you use Sure-Jell your jam or jelly is cooling in glasses less than 15 minutes after your fruit is prepared!

REAL FRESH FRUIT FLAVOR!

That short boil retains all the delicious natural flavor of the fresh fruit itself. Because no flavor goes off in steam, you get *better tasting* jelly and jam, always. Ask your grocer for Sure-Jell.



FREE RECIPE FOLDER

Tells how to use Jelly and Jam for Puddings, Cakes, Sauces, Meat Dishes. Just send Coupon.

GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION
Battle Creek, Michigan, Dept. F. A.

Please send me your new free recipe folder described above.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

(Offer expires March 1, 1938—Not good in Canada)

SURE-JELL IS A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS



*"What does
the Monitor
say?"*

... BUSINESS NEWS READ 'ROUND THE WORLD

"Probably read in more corners of the earth than any other U. S. financial editor is The Christian Science Monitor's learned Herbert Berridge Elliston, whose column, 'The World's Business,' appears three times per week." (From the Business and Finance Section of Time.)

Monitor readers have confidence in its financial news, its general news, and its advertisements—which is one reason why it is such a good advertising medium.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
Boston, Massachusetts

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis,
Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Miami
London, Paris, Geneva

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

**NEIGHBOR—
IT'S IN
THE
BAG!**

FOLKS, here's the fertilizer with the extra crop-producing power. It's Agrico—the Fertilizer with the Extra Plant Foods. There's an Agrico specially formulated for each crop, in each crop-producing section—an Agrico for Potatoes, for Corn, for Truck, as well as an Agrico for Gardens, for Trees and Shrubs. There are also special grades of Agrico for Golf Courses—putting greens and fairways.

In addition to NPK each brand of Agrico contains extra plant foods which give it extra crop-producing power. It's the fertilizer made to meet today's needs of your soil—backed by one of the world's largest fertilizer manufacturers—with 75 years' experience making quality fertilizers. Try some Agrico this year—you'll agree it's a real step ahead, an improvement in plant feeding.



Remember, Agrico is Manufactured Only by
The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

New England Sales Office: North Weymouth, Mass.

**AGRICO THE FERTILIZER WITH
THE EXTRA PLANT FOODS**

VISIT NEW YORK AT LEAST ONCE DURING 1937 . . .

New low rail and bus rates bring New York nearer than ever to New England. Visit the world's most fascinating city . . . the city that is a world in itself.

Let us know when you're ready to come. For business or for pleasure we will reserve a lovely room for you and, if you wish it, plan a sightseeing program for every minute of your time. Our splendid location right in the center of the city . . . a step from the gay White Way . . . will save you lots of time and carfare in getting around.

Folks say the Hotel Times Square is reminiscent of your own New England in its genuine friendliness and hospitality. There is a staff of 200 people ready and eager to serve you, and ready to help you have a good time. We provide a cheerful outside room, with radio, comfortable easy chairs, and deep-slumber bed—really one of the best values in New York; for as little as \$2 a day (\$3 double).

FOR FUN, BE SURE AND TAKE THIS SPECIAL TOUR!

Enjoy the gay sights
and bright lights of
NEW YORK

• **3 THRILLING DAYS** **\$10** Complete

Here's Exactly What You Get—

1. 3 days and 2 nights in a comfortable room with private bath and radio.
2. 2 Breakfasts, 2 Luncheons, and 1 Dinner in the Dining Room of the Hotel.
3. A thrilling sightseeing trip in a glass-roofed bus, with a well-informed guide to show you the sights of New York. Choice of Uptown, Downtown or Chinatown.
4. Orchestra seat for an Afternoon or Evening Performance at the famous International Music Hall of Rockefeller Center (Radio City).
5. Guided tour through the National Broadcasting Studios—the home of Radio.
6. Trip to the Observation Roof of Rockefeller Center—showing a glorious panorama of New York.
7. Balcony seat for an afternoon or evening performance at a legitimate theatre.

OR

Dinner, dancing, and floor show at the Paradise Restaurant, Broadway's famous Night Club.

Get details from your local travel agent or
write for free illustrated booklet to Dept. A-2.

HOTEL TIMES SQUARE

43RD STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

Booklets . . . Catalogues . . .

Broadsides . . . Folders . . .

Enclosures in Large or

Small Editions in One or

Many Colors.



The Curtiss-Way Co., Inc.★

Printers and Electrotypers

Meriden, Connecticut

★ **Printers of this
145th edition of
The Old Farmer's
Almanac.**

The 1937 Dates of
Boston's Great Spring Flower Show*
will be

March 12 to 18—Opening on Friday



Seven days in which all the halls in
MECHANICS BUILDING

will be filled with Gorgeous Gardens, Rare Plants, the perfume of Tropical Flowers, the choicest of Greenhouse Blossoms and the loveliest of Outdoor Blooms. All the world will contribute to this show, and not to see it will mean missing one of the season's most important events.

Come prepared to stay all day. Two large dining rooms will be open for luncheon and dinner. Sit in the wide balconies and listen to the strains of good music as you gaze at the enchanted scene. All seats will be free. Ask your ticket agent for reduced rates from distant points.

ADMISSION \$1.00

Are You Interested in Flowers?

Send for a free copy of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's fine twice-a-month magazine, the outstanding garden magazine of America.

Address

HORTICULTURE • Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

**Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*



EVERYBODY'S TREAT



THERE IS A **NECCO** CANDY FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR—
FAMOUS FOR QUALITY, BIGGER VALUE—REAL ENJOYMENT ANYTIME



NECCO CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS

9 pieces of tasty peppermint creams coated with smooth pure chocolate—in distinctive, handy new package. 5c.

NECCO WAFERS

60 crisp wafers of pure enjoyment, in assorted old-fashioned flavors—an extra big nickel's worth.



NECCO BOLSTER

2-piece bar of crunchy molasses honeycomb filled with fresh Grade A peanut butter—covered with rich chocolate. 5c.

CANADA MINTS

24 crisp, cool, refreshing mints in the famous cellophane-window package. You'll enjoy them always! 5c.



NECCO LUNCHEON

Crispy graham crackers, fresh peanut butter, creamy milk chocolate—a tasty, nutritious, whole lunch-in-itself. 5c.

NECCO BRER RABBIT MOLASSES BAR

Everybody likes Brer Rabbit's old Louisiana plantation molasses flavor—made into delicious candy. 5c.



NECCO SEAL MINT PATTIE

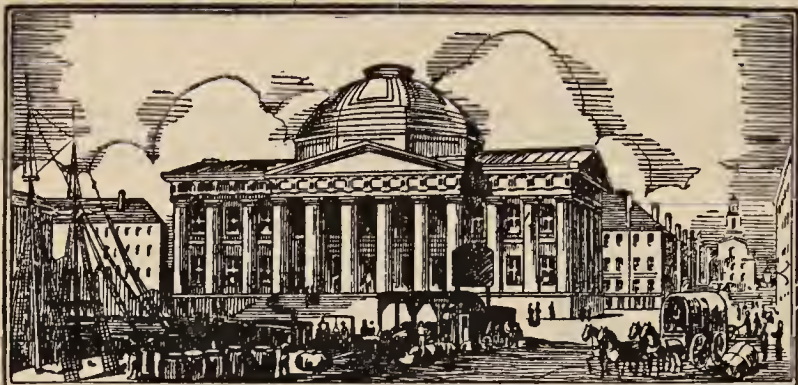
Rich dark chocolate covering with mellow mint cream center. Weight, 2 oz. 5c.

NECCO NEED-UM

Rich, tempting cocoanut cream center, with chocolate coating—a generous 5c worth. Weight, 2 oz.



NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY COMPANY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



The Customs House at Boston looked like this in 1850—at which time the number of Bostonians reading The Boston Post had been increasing for 19 years.

—NOW—

The Boston Post

is the FAVORITE
daily Newspaper in
the homes of more
than a

THIRD - OF - A - MILLION
New England families

The old Farmer's Daily Weather forecast is a front page feature of The Boston Post every day—one of many features which make it the outstanding newspaper of New England.

Plan to Attend these

TWO GREAT SHOWS

BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

"America's Greatest Quality Show"

DECEMBER 29, 1936 to
JANUARY 2, 1937
MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON

Attractive exhibits of Poultry, Waterfowl, Rabbits, Cavies, Pigeons and Turkeys. Poultry equipment and supplies of all kinds.

NEW ENGLAND SPORTSMEN'S AND BOAT SHOW

"America's Outstanding Sporting Event"

JANUARY 30 to
FEBRUARY 6, 1937
MECHANICS BUILDING, BOSTON

Live Game Animals and Fish.
Extensive exhibits by New England States.
Flycasting—Log Rolling—Canoe Tilting.
Exhibits by The Leading Sporting Goods Manufacturers.

AUSPICES

CAMPBELL-FAIRBANKS EXPOSITION, INC.

327 PARK SQUARE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

The Comfort of

familiar Things

NEWS
EDITORIAL
HOUSEHOLD
SPORTS
COMICS
MAGAZINE
AND
ROTOGRAVURE

*A "real" newspaper
with interesting and
informative reading
for ALL the family*

The Globe is an old
friend in thousands of
homes in Metropolitan
Boston—Is it in yours?

**ORDER YOUR GLOBE
TODAY**

THE BOSTON GLOBE



The KING'S ARMS was one of the first taverns ever to be set up in Boston town. It was a wooden structure of nearly 20 rooms, and as fine a tavern as was to be found in all His Majesty's colonies. All of its chambers had individual names instead of numbers and among the names were "Exchange," "Court Chamber," "London," "Star." Accommodations for both man and beast, including bed and board, could be had for "a good round price." The inn-keeper was a versatile gentleman who personally attended to the affairs of his guests, being at one and the same time gossip, newsmonger, banker, pawnbroker, and expediter of men and effects. The KING'S ARMS, however, passed on so long ago that no one is even sure of its location.

The BUNCH of GRAPESTAVERN in King (now State) Street was founded in 1712 and was described by the travelers of that day as "the best punch house in Boston." Three gilded clusters of grapes hung just above the threshold to tempt all passers-by to the realm of Bacchus within. In 1733 the first Grand Lodge of Masons in America was founded at the BUNCH of GRAPES. This tavern soon became a meeting place for Whigs, and as patriotic fever rose Tories were refused admission. The public room became the scene of many events connected with the Revolution and the stirring days that followed the declaration of peace. George Washington once was a guest here, and he enjoyed an "elegant dinner provided at public expense, while joy and gratitude sat on every countenance and smiled in every eye."

The PARKER HOUSE, as famous a hotel as there is in all the land, was established on Boston's School Street four score years ago by Harvey Parker, a Maine lad. Its excellent victuals and accommodations soon made the hostelry the favorite rendezvous of New England's leading lights, and many is the illustrious name on the PARKER HOUSE register. Although it is today a new and modern structure, the PARKER HOUSE combines with its 20th century conveniences the 18th century mellowness, charm and hospitality which made its predecessors, the KING'S TAVERN and the BUNCH of GRAPES so appealing to New England tastes. Boston has grown up around THE PARKER HOUSE, making the hotel's location advantageously central.

The BELLEVUE, on aristocratic Beacon Hill, is under PARKER HOUSE management, and maintains the same high standards of excellence. Its rooms are exceptionally large, cheerful and well-furnished. Food is traditionally good, and served in real New England style. The entire atmosphere of The BELLEVUE is one of quiet dignity and charm, not unlike that of a distinguished private home or one of the better clubs. Its proximity to the State House, which it faces and the Common, which it overlooks, has particularly endeared it to New England visitors.

The Parker House

Single rooms with private bath, shower and circulating ice-water from \$3.00 and \$3.50 daily.

HOTEL BELLEVUE

Spacious rooms with private bath from \$3.00 single, \$4.00 for two.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

The Oldest and the Newest Advertising Medium

THE history of Outdoor Advertising so closely parallels the history of civilization that it ranks easily as the world's oldest form of advertising. Yet when Greek and Roman merchants of old whitened the walls of their homes and on these "albums" scratched the symbols of their trade, they were employing the same principle which makes Outdoor Advertising today the world's most modern advertising medium.

Traffic Means Trade

For today, as never before, the civilized world is an *out-of-doors* world. We live in more densely populated centers than our ancestors, yet we spend less time inside our homes. We travel farther . . . and more often . . . to work, to shop, to play. We have more leisure. We may be more restless. We are certainly more *mobile*!

1848-1937

Keeping pace with all such changes which the world has seen, Outdoor Advertising has traveled a long way in the last 2000 years. As in other fields, the last century has brought the greatest changes and improvements, and for the last 89 years advertisers in New England have looked to THE DONNELLY WAY for the newest and the best in Outdoor Advertising.

To merchants and manufacturers, and to the people of New England, JOHN DONNELLY & SONS pledges its continued efforts to keep Outdoor Advertising in this corner of the world on the same high plane.

JOHN DONNELLY & SONS, BOSTON

Outdoor Advertising Throughout New England

Donnelly Adv.

*A Completely Revised Edition of
America's Most Famous
Cook Book. Just Ready.*

FANNIE MERRITT FARMER'S

THE BOSTON
COOKING
SCHOOL
COOK BOOK

This new edition contains 3119 recipes, including hundreds of new ones, all carefully tested for their value to the discerning housewife. In addition to the recipes, there are menus for all occasions and new information on canning, preserving and jelly making. It is printed from new plates in a new and easier-to-read type, and is bound in washable cloth.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES PRICE \$2.50

1,686,000 copies SOLD

FACTORY TO YOU

LATEST MODEL REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

BRAND NEW,
latest model
Remington for
only 10c a day!
Here is your
opportunity to
get a perfect
writing ma-

chine at an amazingly low price
direct from the factory. Every
essential feature of large office
typewriters—standard 4-row key-
board, standard width carriage,
margin release, back spacer, au-
tomatic ribbon reverse. Act now
while this special opportunity
holds good. Send coupon TODAY
for details.

YOU DON'T RISK A PENNY

We send you the Remington
Portable, Model 5, direct from
the factory with 10 days' free
trial. If you are not satisfied, send
it back. We pay all shipping
charges.

● FREE TYPING COURSE

With your new Remington we will send
you—absolutely FREE—a 19-page course
in typing. It teaches the Touch System,
used by all expert typists. It is simply
written and completely illustrated. In-
structions are as simple as A, B, C. Even
a child can easily understand this method.
A little study and the average person,
child or adult, becomes fascinated. Follow
this course during the 10-Day Trial Period
we give you with your typewriter and you
will wonder why you ever took the trouble
to write letters by hand.

● FREE CARRYING CASE

Also under this new Purchase Plan we
will send you FREE with every Reming-



10¢ A DAY

**Money Back Guarantee
10-Day Free Trial Offer**

ton Model 5 a special carrying case sturd-
ily built of 3-ply wood. This handsome
case is covered with heavy du Pont fabric.
The top is removed by one motion, leaving
the machine firmly attached to the base.
This makes it easy to use your Remington
anywhere—on knees, in chairs, on trains.
Don't delay . . . send in the coupon for
complete details!

MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITIES OPEN.

Hundreds of jobs are waiting for
people who can type. A typewriter helps
you put your ideas on paper in logical,
impressive form . . . helps you write clear,
understandable sales reports, letters, arti-
cles, stories. A Remington Portable has
started many a young man and woman on
the road to success.

A GIFT FOR ALL THE FAMILY. If you
want a gift for birthday, Christmas or
graduation . . . one Father, Mother, Sis-
ter or Brother will use and appreciate
for years to come . . . give a Remington
Portable. We will send a Remington
Model 5 to anyone you name, and you
can still pay for it at only 10c a day. Few
gifts are so universally pleasing as a new
Remington Portable. Write today.

SEND COUPON WHILE LOW PRICES HOLD

Remington Rand, Inc., Dept. 308
205 E. 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

Please tell me how I can get a new Remington Port-
able typewriter, plus FREE Typing Course and
carrying case, for only 10c a day. Also send me new
illustrated catalogue.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

I Pay 10c Each for Salesmen and Save My Customers about a Million Dollars a Year!



Jim Brown

**FENCING—GATES
BARB WIRE—POSTS
PAINT—ROOFING
BABY CHICKS
POULTRY SUPPLIES
HARNESS—STOVES
SPRAYERS AND OTHER
FARM AND HOME NEEDS**

MY NAME is Jim Brown. I manufacture more than 250 sizes and styles of farm fencing, poultry fencing, ornamental fencing, steel gates, steel posts, and other fence accessories, also a complete line of metal roofing and siding.

For 48 years I have been selling direct from factory to user. In that time more than a million and a half people have become my customers. My catalogs are my only salesmen. They cost me about 10c each. I have no stores, no dealers, no jobbers — no salesmen except my catalogs. I figure that my lower prices save my customers about a million dollars a year!

Of course I could not have continued in business for 48 years unless the quality of my goods was all and more than my customers expected. Neither could I have built up a business with over 1,500,000 customers on its books unless my PRICES and SERVICE were satisfactory.

I would like to send you a copy of my latest catalog. See my prices — not only on fencing, gates, posts, barb wire and other fencing requirements, but also on PAINT, METAL ROOFING, ASPHALT ROOFING, BABY CHICKS, POULTRY SUPPLIES, HARNESS, STOVES, SPRAYERS and many other farm and home needs.

Another thing! I pay the freight. The prices quoted in my catalog are DELIVERED prices. There's nothing to add, nothing to figure. You KNOW what your order costs, DELIVERED.

Let me send you my latest catalog. Read it in the quiet of your own home, with no salesman to urge you to buy. Just write a letter or postal card. Say "Send me your Free Catalog." There's no obligation. I have at this writing, more than 70,000 customers in New England alone, about 1,500,000 altogether. Write me TODAY.

Jim Brown

The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 826, Cleveland, Ohio

ARM & HAMMER BAKING SODA AND COW BRAND BAKING SODA



are identically the same product and are **Pure Bicarbonate of Soda**, equally good for medicinal and cooking purposes.



The requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia are fulfilled.

Send for a Valuable FREE Booklet
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC.
70 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

ARM & HAMMER WASHING SODA OR SAL SODA

is used exclusively for cleansing purposes. It does its work thoroughly and safely, because it contains no caustic, lye or other harmful ingredients and completely dissolves in water, preventing any possibility of clogging drain pipes.



TO CLEAN WITH EASE USE
ARM & HAMMER WASHING SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC.
70 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Free Circular on Request

182061



SPRING.



SUMMER.

For 82 years

The Boston Five Cents Savings
Bank has been a household name
in New England . . . a name standing
for safety of savings.

This year our deposits are
over one hundred and twenty-six
millions of dollars.

Many deposits come by mail. You can
open an account, deposit, and withdraw
money . . . *all by mail*, if you desire.
A letter to the bank will bring
our services to your
door.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



GEORGE WASHINGTON



AUTUMN.



WINTER.



THE BOSTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK

30 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

TRENT UNIVERSITY



0 1164 0215049 8

AY 81 .F306 1937
Old farmer's almanac

913092

